Architecture | Archaeology

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Abstract

Archaeology is known as the study of human cultures through the recovery, documentation and analysis of material remains and environmental data including architecture, artifacts, biofacts, human remains, and landscapes. Through an examination of an archaeological site one can begin to see into the historical importance of a specific site.

Throughout architectural history the site of the program has been one of the leading factors for many decisions. But, in recent times with the modern technological advances, the site has not always been a key factor, many architectural works are purely manufacturing. There is no thought about how the building will affect the surrounding area, within time. Through the research and study of archeology one can try to understand how the human condition, in the past, provided for the human condition of today and possibly the future. Along with the human condition archeology leads to help people look into the historical past of a place.

By taking the ruins of a specific historical site and giving someone the experience of walking through the site one may begin to realize how the past has influenced the future. Why did these things happen? Was there something that could have been done to stop these atrocities? What is the best and worst thing that can be taken from this situation? Through an investigation into how an area of ruins of the past can be seen through modern materials and technologies one can begin to gain a better knowledge into the future that is before them.

Thesis Paper

In today's society many people completely forget the past. They throw historical documents and artifacts away. They bulldoze down historical buildings, many people do not even pay attention in history class. People are so caught up in their lives that they do not stop to think about what has happened in a specific spot in the past. Along with the past they do not think what possible may happen in the future. They just go on with their lives with not thought. They ignore all the voids that are right in front of them. But with the science of archaeology there is a way to change this.

Archaeology is known as the study of human cultures through the recovery, documentation and analysis of material remains and environmental data including architecture, artifacts, biofacts, human remains, and landscapes. Archaeology is viewed as a science of pre-history, because it is almost solely based on cultures that where formed before the development of writing. In a way the documentation of archaeology of the past helps fill the holes that are weaved throughout history of the human condition. Even if a culture has some literacy within itself, there is always going to be a bias, so in turn many important human practices are not properly recorded. Any knowledge of the formative early years of human culture- the development of agriculture, cult practices of folk religion, the rise of the first cities- must come from archaeology. Archaeology is the modern way to fill the voids that historical records have left the society of today.

Many scholars see archaeology as a way to do an investigation. They do see it as neither history nor a science. Many times archaeology is the only means to provide a way to learn of the behaviors and existence of people in the past whether they are recent or from the ancient past. There are some set goals that can be laid out for the field of archaeology. Wikipedia states them as follows, "There is a tremendous emphasis in the practice of archaeology on field techniques and methodologies. These include the tasks of surveying areas in order to new sites, excavating sites in order to unearth the cultural remains therein, and classification and preservation techniques in order to analyze and keep these remains. Every phase of the process can be a source of information." (Wikipedia, Goals.)

In order to make a connection between architecture and archaeology one must first view some guidelines that can be set before them. First, there must be a relationship between archaeological sites and possible architectural interventions. Second, there needs to be thoughtful selection of the location that is being investigated. Finally one must understand the culture of the site before they are able to appropriately design a piece of architecture for that site. Through examination of archaeological ruins one can see a glimpse into the past, present, and future. Within archaeological | historical context the artifacts, documentation, and architectural foundations allow for thoughts to arise. By taking the foundations of the past one can make the architecture of the future.

Peter Zumthor Stated in *Thinking Architecture*, "Good architecture should receive the human visitor, should enable him to experience it and live in it, but it should not constantly talk at him." For this investigation this is relevant, that would be a main goal, take a person through the ruins so they personally experience the architecture and culture of that society. A second aspect to that would have to be that not only would a person experience the history of the site but also the revelation of new architecture. By experiencing the new with the old it is a design way to bring the past with the present. Hopefully by bringing these two together it may influence someone to think about how the future can

be designed. The possibility that can be achieved through someone experiencing the past can do nothing but help the future.

Yes architecture can be done with just information of today; one can design a space that can be dropped in to any location. But In order to be able to achieve a connection from the past and present one must first find a site that has a deep seeded immersion of culture and a history related to that culture. One cannot just choose a site at random they must feel a connection to that site. One cannot hope to engage a visitor within a site or a building if there is no meaning behind what has been done. One must preserve the past in order to provide for the future. By allowing the foundations, which are in ruins, to be preserved the way they are and building around them to shelter them is a way of showing the past in the present.

Not all architecture has to be innovative in the way it looks. The simplest building can have so much behind it; take Zumthor's Protective Housing for Roman Archaeological Excavations. The main goal for this building is to provide shelter for the Roman Archaeological ruins. It is a simple box that uses innovation of materials and uses the ruins to form the building. Zumthor tries to use the world around a person to explain the architecture but also to give the person an opportunity to leave the architecture behind and visit with just the information.

In order for this investigation into the connection of the past to the future there must be a site in which something of great importance happened but yet not many people have been exposed to it. In an architectural standpoint for this investigation there must be a detailed investigation into an archaeological dig. One must be able to look at the artifacts, documents, and even the ruins in order to see if there is a reason to further the investigation into the site.

The chosen site needs to be placed within a cityscape but does not need to deal with urban issues. Within the chosen location it needs to be relevant to a cultural area within the chosen city. Whether or not that cultural area is viable today or it is historical does not need to be a deciding factor.

The chosen site must have a tremendous amount of historical relevance.

With these thoughts in mind one can begin to locate a place that the connection can and needs to begin. When one is able to immerse themselves into a site with all of its history they can begin to see the architecture of the present and future.

Protective Housing for Roman Archaeological Excavations Chur, Graubünden 1985-86 Peter Zumthor

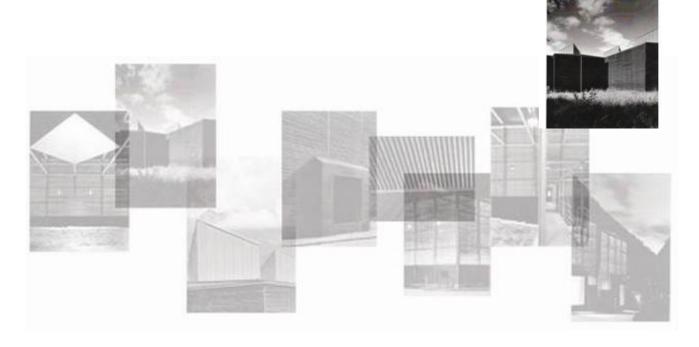
The protective housing was for the remains of the foundations of two Roman buildings and a third building of which only a corner is visible. This new protective casing, for the archaeological find, was conceived as an abstract reconstruction of the Roman volumes. These volumes were constructed of a lightweight framework of walls that are made of timber lamellas. These volumes with their structure

allow for light and air to enter them and are constructed to follow exactly the Roman outer walls. This treatment produces a package like effect to the Roman ruins. This gives a visible form to the location of the Roman buildings in today's city landscape.

One of the key aspects to this building is how the architects wanted to preserve what was left of the ruins and make them visible and viable to the area around them. By making a light framework around the ruins it allowed for there to be more focus made on the archaeological finds of the dig. Also the protective casing made it possible to enclose the ruins but also have them is able to get glimpses of the world that is of this era.







Protective Housing for Roman Archaeological Excavations Chur, Graubünden 1985-86 Peter Zumthor

The spaces that lie within this shell refer to the Roman interiors found within the ruins. The building is accessed by a modern steel footbridge which runs the length of the buildings at a raised observation level. The visitors walk along a path through dark connecting tunnels from one spatial unit to another and down some steps to the excavation level, in which lies the Roman soil. The Roman walls are backed by black cloths, and mellow-zenithal light enters through the

black skylights.

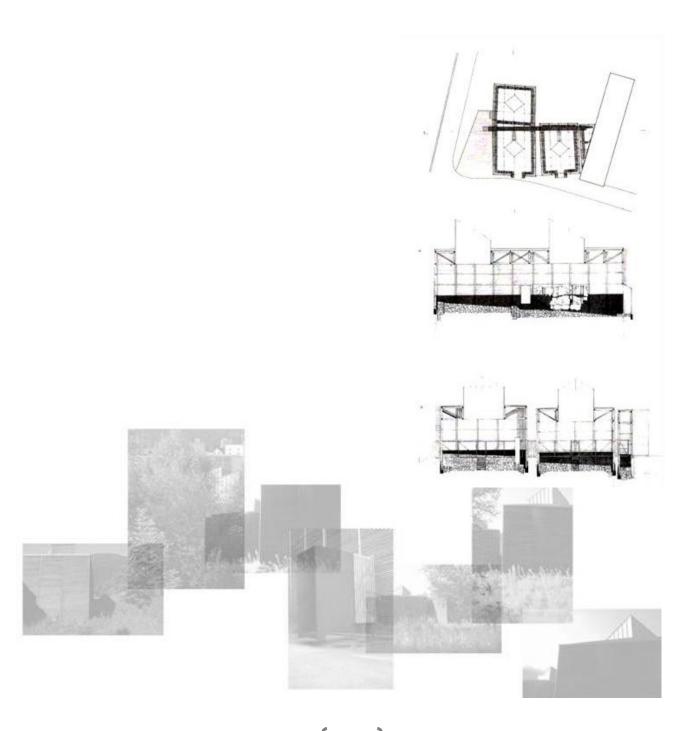






Protective Housing for Roman Archaeological Excavations
Chur, Graubünden 1985-86
Peter Zumthor

Inside the building the sounds of the town penetrate the lamella structure of the walls. Enclosed in historical space, one senses the sounds of the twentieth century city, the position of the sun and the breath of the wind.



Chemsunny Plaza
Chang An Avenue, Beijing 2004 -06
Skidmore, Owings, Merrill

This building is located on a high profile site in the heart of the city, the project was required to meet demands for continuity with existing buildings, setbacks, height limitations, and public spaces as well as complying with zoning requirements that determine the overall building massing. Tradition and technology, both of which are highly revered in China, allowed for a starting point for SOM to base their

design off of. They were able to bring the tradition of Chinese symbolism with the exploration of new technologies. The building is expressed through its composition and the use of new materials, technology and building systems.





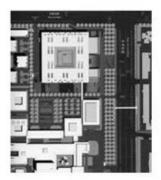




National Library of China Beijing, China 2003-07 KSP Engel Und Zimmermann Architects

Nine prominent architecture firms entered a competition to design an extension to the National Library of China. The chosen architecture derives from a series of historical writings, which are archived in the basement. Inspired by the unearthing of archaeological layers of culture, the space circulates

around several levels. The largest area contains the contemporary library with reading rooms, reference works and a reference library, suspended over this is the digital library, a sign of the future. This Symbolic linking of past, present and future is evident as interdependent, simultaneously merging elements.









Historical Context

Five Points was known as the most notorious neighborhood of the nineteenth-century America. Beginning around 1820 there was a huge influx of people immigrating into the city. Tyler Anbinder writes "overlapping waves of Irish, Italian, and Chinese immigrants flooded this District in what is now

known as Chinatown." (Anbinder, 1) With this huge population surge it was hard for the city to keep up. Rebecca Yamin writes "by the outbreak of the Civil War, New York had quadrupled in size growing from a city of about 200,000 inhabitants in 1800 to well over a million." (Yamin, c1.1 v1) Before the influx of immigrants the area was a rural district on the banks of what was known as Collect pond. This pond was originally a fresh water source that was very beneficial to the community but with the rise of the Industrial revolution it became polluted and eventually was filled in and became The Five Points of Lower Manhattan. This area was seen as a dynamic area for over nearly a century, from the later decades of the eighteenth century through the end of the nineteenth century. Even though this area is almost forgotten today it was once a very populated area full of 'filthy tenements, garbage-covered streets, prostitution, gambling, violence, drunkenness, and abject poverty' (Anbinder, 1). Historically the location of Five Points was the intersection of Mulberry, Anthony, Cross, Orange, and Little Water Street.







Historical Context

The architecture consisted of multi-storied brick tenements that ended up being filled to capacity. The size of the tenements ranged from 2 stories to at most 7 stories. Many families lived in one room apartments. They cooked, slept, and had bathroom facilities within that one room. If you were lucky enough to own your own home you almost always rented out every room to be able to make enough money. Along with the brick tenements there was old wooden homes and shops that had such rot and decay that you could see right through the walls.

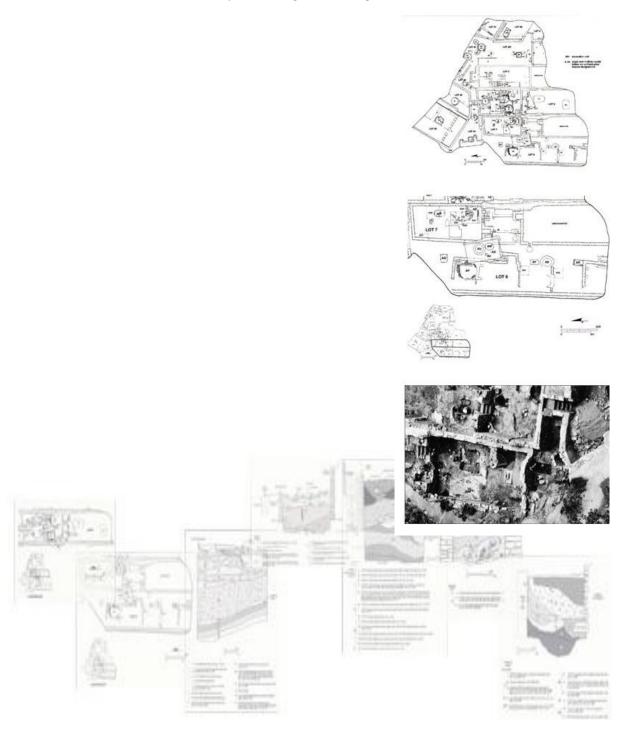






Artifacts, Documentations of Archaeological Dig

Block 160 of the Five Points area, corner of Pearl St., Baxter St., and Park Row, Was the main excavation for the archaeological dig it was done in 1991 by JMA, John Milner Associates, was done by order of the National Historic Preservations act and the National Environmental Policy Act. It required that once there were artifacts that were found dating back to the 17th century that before anymore demolition occurred there must be a dig to preserve the artifacts and documentation that was found. Along with all the artifacts and documentation that was founded there researchers were able to locate the information that related to the tenancy of the original buildings.



Artifacts, Documentations of Archaeological Dig

The excavation of block 160 produced nearly one million artifacts, which were uncovered from 22 stoneor brick-lined privies and cesspools.









Additional Research

Tales of Five Points: Working -Class life in the Nineteenth Century New York

Volume One

A Narrative History and Archeology of Block 160

For the choice of this site there were many influences on the issue of how the ruins were dug up, were artifacts were found, and the culture of the people that lived within that type period. This information that was found by JMA, John Milner Associates Inc, has been a beneficial aspect to this project. It has allowed the location of the ruins to be found, the location of artifacts to be found it has allowed for research into the cultural ancestry to be brought to light.

Appendix A is dedicated to the archaeological features that were found in block 160. The information that is gathered in this section allowed for the depths of how far the ruins went into the ground to be known. It has also given a depth description of where artifacts were found.

Appendix B is meant to show how the ceramics changed over the century of time that the five points is known for. This information can be beneficial to give a glimpse into a way to present the artifacts that were found. It gives a baseline for the future of the museum.

Appendix C gives a history of the demographics of the cultures that lived and survived the area known as the five points.

This information that has been provided allowed for me to be able to understand not only the people of that time, which made me realize that this information needs to reach more people, but also I was able to understand how and where the artifacts were found.

APPENDIX A

ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS, PROFILES, AND ARTIFACT TABLES (CERAMICS, GLASS, AND SMALL FINDS) FOR MAJOR ANALYTICAL STRATA DISCUSSED IN CHAPTER 5

BY REBECCA YAMIN
(FIELD METHODS BY LEONARD BIANCHI
AND TABLES BY ROBERT K. FITTS)

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1.0 Introduction

Historic Conservation and Interpretation (HCI) excavated 22 archeological features (privies, cisterns, and trash pits) within the 14 lots that comprised the project area (Figure 1). In addition, 32 features were identified and recorded on the site plan, but not excavated. Figure 1 is based on plan views that were drawn for each lot at a much larger scale. Due to the presence of extensive foundation walls, a single horizontal grid system was not imposed over the site. Instead, all features and test units were drawn in relation to extant walls, which were tied into a site datum. The datum was established near the southwest corner of Lot 6 (originally the southwest corner of the area under study) near the intersection of Pearl Street and Cardinal Hayes Place.

To control vertical measurements, temporary datum points were arbitrarily established near each excavation unit, usually at one corner of the unit or on an adjacent foundation wall. All measurements for plan views, profiles, and stratification were taken from hand-held, leveled lines attached to a temporary datum point. The coordinates and elevations of the 20 temporary datum points were later surveyed in relation to the previously established site datum. Figure 2 shows the temporary datum points and their elevations below or above grade.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Field 1

Clearing of the demolition debris from the most recent structures on each lot was undertaken by backhoe with a variety of bucket sizes. All excavation of features was accomplished by hand, following observable stratification and changes in the soil color, texture, compaction, and concentrations of cultural material. Most often these distinctions involved a simple change in the color or type of soil. All excavated soil was screened through ½-inch steel mesh. Excavated soil from the lower component of one feature (J) was wet-screened. In general, features were bisected, one half was excavated stratigraphically, and a profile was drawn; then the second half was excavated. Catalog numbers were assigned arbitrarily to each provenience that was removed separately and all artifacts were bagged by provenience. With few exceptions, features were photographed and tied into one of the temporary vertical datum points that were located throughout the site area.

For strata that obviously represented disturbed or secondary deposits, samples of construction and waste materials (i.e., brick, slate, mortar, building stone, and coal) were retained. Heavy concentrations of brick and shell were sorted, identified, weighed, and discarded in the field. Other materials recovered in these deposits, and material from all primary deposits, were fully collected. All cultural material retained in the field was placed in labeled paper bags and transported to the project's storage space/laboratory. Bags were labeled with provenience information including catalog number, excavation unit number and/or feature designation, stratum and level designations, excavators' names, and date of excavation. Bulk soil samples (for soil, chemical, and flotation analyses) were marked with the same provenience information as the stratum or level from which they were taken.

Five basic types of records were kept in the field:

- a narrative description of daily activities written by the field director (Bianchi);
- a field catalog showing assigned catalog numbers and the associated lot number, date of opening, excavation unit number, stratum designation, and vertical datum point used;

¹ The description of field methods was prepared by Leanard Bianchi for John Milner Associates (JMA) in 1992. It was edited and excanded for this report.

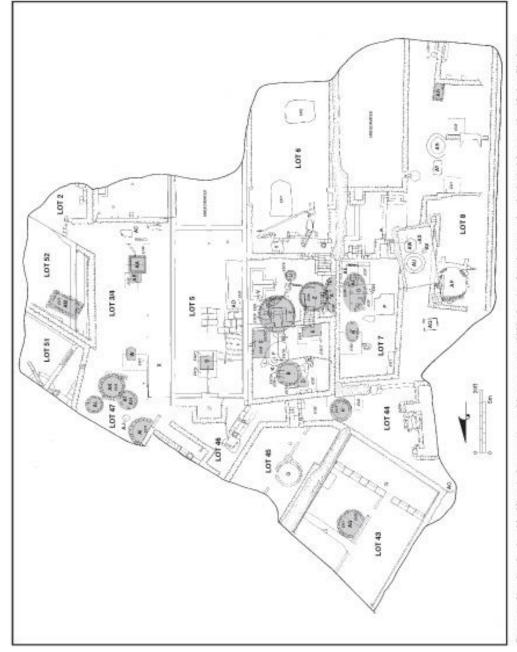


Figure 1. Site plan developed by Historic Conservation and Interpretation (HCI) slawwing foundations and archeological features identified on Black 160. Excurated features are highlighted.

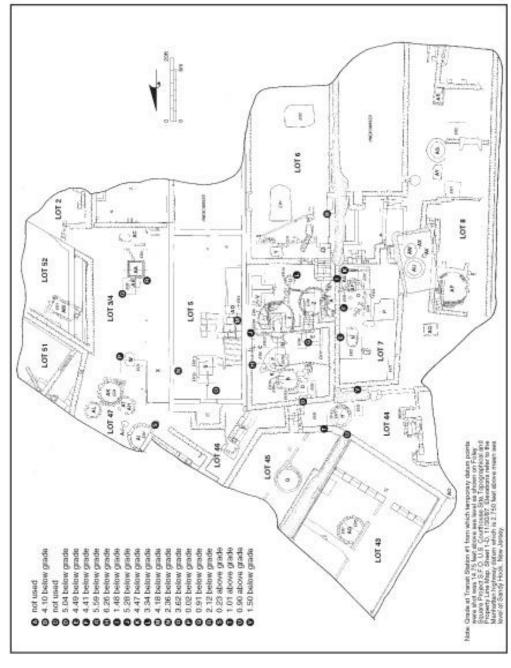


Figure 2. Site plan showing temporary datum points used by Historic Conservation and Interpretation (HCU for cortical control.

- standardized provenience sheets;
- (4) scaled drawings consisting of plan views and profiles;
- (5) photographs.

The narrative description of each day's activities was not maintained in as detailed a style as originally planned due to the shortage of trained excavators and day-to-day field demands. However, the notes do include comments on daily weather conditions, the activities of particular personnel, and visitors to the site as well as descriptions and preliminary interpretations of ongoing test units. The original field books are stored with the collection.

Catalog numbers starting with 0001 were assigned to each distinct provenience excavated and to drawings. Excavation unit numbers were designated in order of excavation, e.g., EU 1, EU 2, etc., within each lot. Each archeological feature was given an alphabetic designation, starting with letter A and proceeding through the alphabet and then starting again with AA, etc. Stratigraphic designations within excavation units or features consisted of a roman numeral given to each layer encountered during excavation. They were recorded consecutively within each excavation unit or feature, e.g., I, II, III. Arbitrary levels within a stratum were numbered consecutively, e.g., I-1, I-2, I-3. Soils were verbally described and given Munsell soil color chart designations.

A series of opening and closing depths was taken from the excavation unit's temporary datum point for each stratum or arbitrary level within a stratum. The temporary datum points are indicated on the provenience sheets. All measurements were made in feet and tenths and hundredths of feet and noted on the provenience sheets or on the associated drawing. A total of four minimum and maximum opening and closing depths was recorded in the field catalog.

All measurements for field drawings were taken in relation to the excavation unit's temporary datum point using an engineering scale of feet, tenths, and hundredths of feet. In general, plan views and stratigraphic drawings of excavation units were made at a scale of 1 inch equals 1 foot. Archeological north was arbitrarily assigned in the direction of Worth Street, the most northerly boundary of the study area. For those catalog numbers which refer to field drawings rather than archeological contexts, some or all of the provenience information was recorded in addition to the type of drawing, i.e., plan view, profile, or cross-section.

Photographic documentation of the fieldwork included both 35-mm black-and-white prints and color slides. All formal photographic records of archeological deposits and features included a scale and north arrow.

Soil samples for flotation of floral and faunal remains smaller than ½ inch were generally taken only from those layers that were identified in the field as primary deposits. All samples were given the same catalog number as the stratum from which the sample came. No systematic soil samples were taken to provide a palynological profile of the study area.

2.2 Analysis

Initially, the provenience records for each feature were reviewed, and stratigraphic relationships were diagramatically represented on hand-drawn Harris matrices (Figure 3). Each provenience was represented on the diagrams by the catalog number it had been assigned in the field. Color was used to identify proveniences that had been excavated separately but appeared to be related. These color groupings represented hypothesized relationships between fill layers and were used by the archeologists analyzing the various categories of artifacts (ceramics, glass, clay pipes, small finds, faunal remains, and architectural remains) to look for cross-mends and meaningful groupings. The cross-mend data subsequently provided a basis for refining the hypothesized stratigraphic groupings into analytical strata.

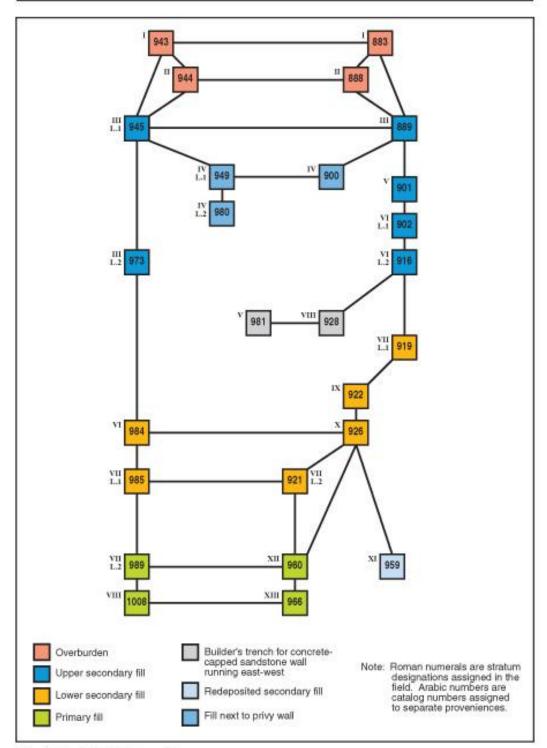


Figure 3. Harris Matrix of Feature AG.

For instance, the distinction hypothesized between the lower secondary fill colored light orange on Figure 3 and the primary fill colored olive green turned out to be meaningless. Cross-mends linked the two layers and other data made it clear that both related to the primary filling episode of the feature.

The ceramics, glass, clay-pipe, and small-finds analysts focused on identifying the number of vessels in the refined stratigraphic groupings, hereafter referred to as analytical strata (AS). Each analyst produced a summary report for each feature including terminus post quem (TPQ) dates (most recent beginning manufacturing dates) for the analytical strata. Using these generally consistent dates across artifact categories and the results of the detailed documentary research that was conducted simultaneously, it became possible to speculate on whose possessions had been thrown into the privy or cistem.

The narrative vignettes presented in Chapter 5 were written after the principal investigator had reviewed the analysts' artifact summaries, the results of the faunal analysis, and the historic research summaries for the major features on each lot. While almost all significant stratigraphic groupings—analytical strata—are shown on the accompanying profiles, only those analytical strata that contained identifiable vessels or other distinctive artifacts were incorporated into narratives. Analytical strata were assigned roman numerals; fill layers within the analytical strata are indicated by arabic numbers (the roman numerals used for strata in the field were eliminated in the analysis). Table 1 shows the analytical strata assigned within each feature, the associated catalog numbers, the TPQ for every analytical stratum, and the artifact on which the TPQ was based.

In most cases, the analytical strata chosen for discussion represented primary deposits of household trash, i.e., deposits made by people living on the lot while the feature was in use or at the time it was converted into a trash receptacle. The TPQ dates in many cases closely corresponded to changes in tenancy, suggesting the kinds of cleaning episodes that often accompany a change in residence. Quantitative tables showing ceramic vessels, glass vessels, and small finds from the analytical strata discussed in the narratives are included here; the faunal data from the analytical strata discussed may be found in Section 3.4 of Volume II. TPQ dates for the major analytical strata appear on the tables; TPQ dates for the remaining analytical strata are included in Table 1.

Table 1. Analytical Strata, Associated Catalog Numbers, and TPQ Dates

U						
	1	155,522	1800	Pearlware teacup, transfer-printed blue, underglazed	3346	155
	П	174,179,194,560,561,599	1800	Pearlware pitcher, transfer-printed blue, underglazed	3347	299
	Ш	197,534,535,586	1800	Glass tumbler, cylindrical	1928	586
	IV	156,171,523,559		No vessels analyzed	S	35
D	I	73,568	122 3	No vessels analyzed		
	П	85,569,570	1800	Pearlware saucer, transfer-printed blue, underglazed	1477	269
	Ш	88,105,117,588	1800	Pearlware saucer, transfer-printed blue, underglazed	1462	88
	IV	116,118, 613	1800	Pearlware saucer, transfer-printed blue, underglazed	1438	613
	Λ	122,130,131,634,635,636	1807	Creamware dish, molded	1420	969
В	1	121,140	1903	Glass perfume bottle	1049	121
	П	143,144,157,169,170,178,184,202, 664,669,671,672,697,699,702,703,712	1898	Wine glass, faceted stem	1038	672
	Ш	718,203	1840	Yellowware mug, dipped mocha	1548	203
	IV	209,212,213,238,239,243,719,720, 721,722,724,732	1843	Stoneware beer/ale bottle, stamped maker's mark	1526	7232
	^	277,278,279,276,723	1830	Glass beer-style quart bottle	1011	723
1	1	232,367	1840	White granite coffee/teacup, paneled	846	232
	п	324,368,392,421,468,471,472,473, 474,491,768,769,781,783,491	1875	Glass hollowware body and base	2057	268

2 Vessel is later than everything else in AS V and is being attributed to AS IV above. Catalog number 723 was immediately overlain by catalog numbers associated with AS IV.

Feature	AS	Catalog Numbers	TPO	Object	Obj. No.	Cat. No.
	≡	280,295,393,470,490,551,552,553,627, 644,650,662,785,787,788	1870	White granite semi-porcelain twiffler	1125	490
	N	489,784,791,794,829	1860	Plain yellowware rim and body	1237	791
J	>	708,738,739,752,758,762,767,780,795, 812,823,825,851,764,830,661,309	1850	Yellowware, brown glazed, hollowware base	1245	708
Z	1	341,342,353,441,546,593,594,595,683,714,715,735,684,685,740,741	1840	Plain white granite dinner plate	1321	740
	П	747,781,792,793	1850	Glass 12-sided medicine bottle	880	792
	Ш	526,592,670,676,686	1820	Whiteware, dipped annular bowl	1313	592
	IV	704		No vessels analyzed	3	2
AF	П	539,541,819,821,877,892,932,936,940, 935,950,956,958,969,991	1800	Glass personal snuff bottle	1541	935
0	I	453,465,466,537,477,580,891,899,108, 109,110,119,120,219,220,228,245		No vessels analyzed	4	
	H	247,259,275,302,483,540,606,607,610, 632,756,765,777,778,799,2122,111, 128,129,176,240241 267,287,289,755	1860	Glass rectangular ink bottle	1417	247
z	1	86,87,103	1903	Glass cylindrical-bodied medicine bottle	1216	28
	п	91,103,104,124,125,506,507,512,520, 528,529,532,544,141,145,146, 152,154,545,547,548,564,565	1903	Glass rectangular medicine bottle	1218	512
	Ш	154A,590	1850	Ball clay pipe bowl, non heel/spur	290	154
	N	162,188,223,224,566,567,573,225, 226,268,269,270,271,272,590,598,617, 633,648,649	1840	Glass square ink bottle	1244	225
	۸	no catalog numbers assigned				53 °
	IA	92,126,127,513,549,550		No vessels analyzed	S	37

Feature	AS	Catalog Numbers	TPG	Object	Obj. No.	Cat No.
AM	-	753,808,809,810	1850	Redware yellow/brown-glazed flatware	272	808
	п	754,760,766,782,789,811,826,832,803, 831,858,860	1851	Hard rubber lice comb	20	831
AH/AT	1	911,970,971,998,1003	1870	White clay tobacco pipe bowl	786	920
AH/AT	П	1005,1006	1875	Lead-glass garden bell	2415	1006
AT	Ш	1008,1009,1012,1017,1018	1800	Pearfware vegetable dish, transfer-printed blue, underglazed	3235	1009
AK	1	746,759,763,774,786,801,805,806,807	1890	Medicine bottle with unidentified body	2031	759
	П	773	1780	Pearlware teacup, hand-painted blue	2689	773
	Ш	813,824,827	1840	White granite saucer, molded	2670	824
	N	833	1800	Glass cylindrical tumbler	2001	833
TV	1	815,816,828,909,1001	1870	White clay tobacco pipe bowl	739	815
	п	1000,1021,1023	1860	Glass conical tumbler	2075	1000
IV	-	655,656,677,654	1860	Glass hollowware body	2274	929
	П	679,695,709,711,725,736,742,772,910, 743,770,771,772,910	1850	Glass sauce bottle with cylindrical body	2317	742
	Ш	913,914,917,918	1840	Glass conical inkwell	2353	416
Н	1	218,257,299	1850	Tumbler, unknown shape	353	257
	п	258,274,297,298	1880	Gilded bright gold saucer	693	274
	Ш	230,349,377	1827	Lead-glass hollow ware	405	377
	N	322,345,346,348	1880	Glass octagonal bottle for pickled food	367	348
	>	320,322		No vessels analyzed		

Festivre	AS	Catalog Numbers	TPO	Object	Obj. No.	Cot. No.
VG	-	888,889,901,902,916,945,973	1892	Silver dime, American		889
	П	921,900,949,980	1840	White granite teacup, molded	2270	676
	III	919,922,926,984,985,960,989,966,1008	1841	Yellowware pitcher, dipped mocha	2582	096
	N	981,928	1834	Pearlware muffin, transfer-printed, blue, underglazed	2365	928
NV	I	838,839,840,879	1880	Glass hollowware neck	332	840
	П	882	1840	White granite bowl, plain.	376	882
	III	920,927,946,951,952,986	1860	White granite plate, hotel china	547	920

A-14

3.0 472 Pearl Street, Lot 6

Two excavation units (EUs 1 and 2) and eight archeological features (C, D, E, B, J, T, Z, U) provided significant data on Lot 6. Features J, T, U, and Z were located in the courtyard between the front and back tenements on the lot. Additional features in this area were Feature A, a school sink, and a brick-lined T-shaped structure designated Feature V. Features C, D, E, and B were located beneath the cellar floor of the rear tenement.

EUs 1 and 2

Excavation Units 1 and 2 (Figures 4 and 5) revealed a sequence of strata that included peat-like material with lenses of bark, bits of leather, bone, and wood that related to the tanneries that were located in the area before it was developed for residential use. The strata (4-7 and 10-11 on Figure 4) were found at approximately the same depth below the present grade that intact features relating to the tanning industry were found beneath Pearl Street during construction of the Metropolitan Corrections Center prisoner transit tunnel (see Yamin et al. 1994). In both areas, there was a thin layer of shell at the base of the sequence of strata relating to tanning. The shell appears to have been spread over the original ground surface (stratum 15 in EU 1 and stratum 8 in EU 2). No artifacts were recovered from the shell midden or from the sealed ground surface below in this location, although several were found in comparable layers in EU 1 on Lot 3/4. Two non-diagnostic sherds of Chinese export porcelain with blue, hand-painted decoration came from the shell midden, and a single sherd of gray-bodied stoneware decorated with cobalt blue came from the ground surface in that location. The western profile of EU 2 shows the bed of sand (stratum 3) that was laid down beneath the cellar floor of the front tenement on Lot 6 (Figure 5).

Features C, D, and E

Feature C, D, and E were wood-lined privies found beneath the floor of the back tenement on the lot. Feature C, at the eastern edge of the lot, measured 3.5 by 5.5 feet. The feature had been truncated by the construction of the footing for the eastern foundation of the back tenement (Figure 6). The footing rested on a 6-inch-thick bedding of sand (AS I). Below the sand, the feature fill consisted of dark grayish brown sandy loam with charcoal and pebbles (AS II). The fill was found inside the decomposing wooden edge of the privy which had been cut into subsoil (AS IV). The fill at the bottom of the feature (AS III) consisted of yellow brown coarse sand with pebbles and cobbles. Both fill deposits included artifacts and wood scraps (construction debris). Neither appeared to be an in-use privy deposit.

Feature D, another wood-lined privy, measured 3.0 by 6.5 feet. It had been cut by a later circular privy, Feature B (Figure 1). The profile of Feature D (Figure 7) shows the relationship between the feature and the stone footing for the north wall of the back tenement on the lot. The upper layers of fill in the feature consisted of dark yellowish brown hard-packed fine sand (AS I), dark brown sandy loam with bone and scattered mortar and charcoal (AS II), and dark yellowish brown sandy loam containing packed brick rubble with bone and cobbles (AS III). Below the brick was a layer of sandy loam and wood fragments (AS IV) that resembled AS II in Feature C. The construction debris in these features may well have been deposited at the same time. However, an in situ privy deposit (AS V) was present in Feature D. It consisted of multicolored sands including the light olive brown fine silty sand that is characteristic of privy deposits. The deposit, which was packed with artifacts, had been covered by an approximately 8-inch-thick layer of sterile sand (AS IV). The wooden edge of the the box feature was only extant on its southern edge. It had cut through subsoil (AS VI).

Feature E (profile not included), located under the steps on the southern side of the back tenement, was identical in size to Feature D (3 by 6.5 feet). It may have originally been filled at the same time as Features C and D, but the construction of the tenement stairwell had disturbed the deposits, and a few artifacts dating to the middle of the nineteenth century were also present. A thin primary deposit consisting of mottled green/tan/orange sand mixed with gravel was present at the bottom of the feature. Three wine bottles with beginning manufacturing dates of 1760 were recovered from this stratum.

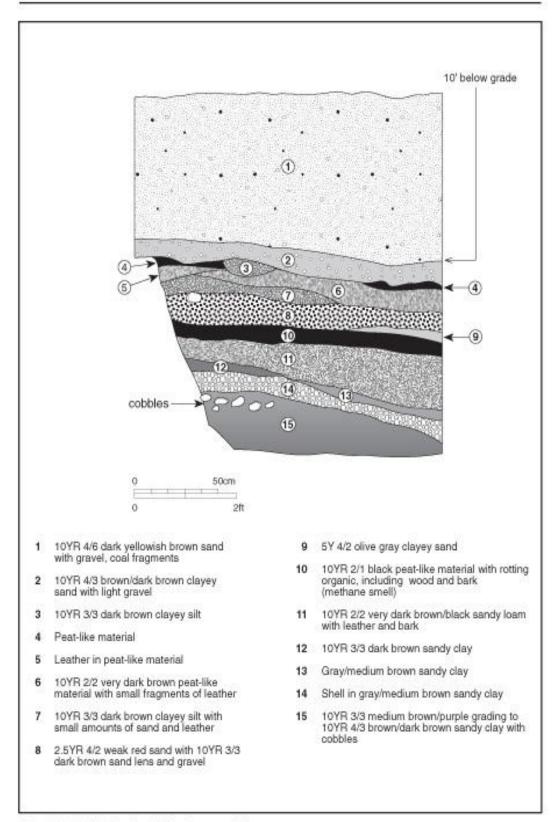


Figure 4. Lot 6, EU 1. Profile of fill layers in eastern half.

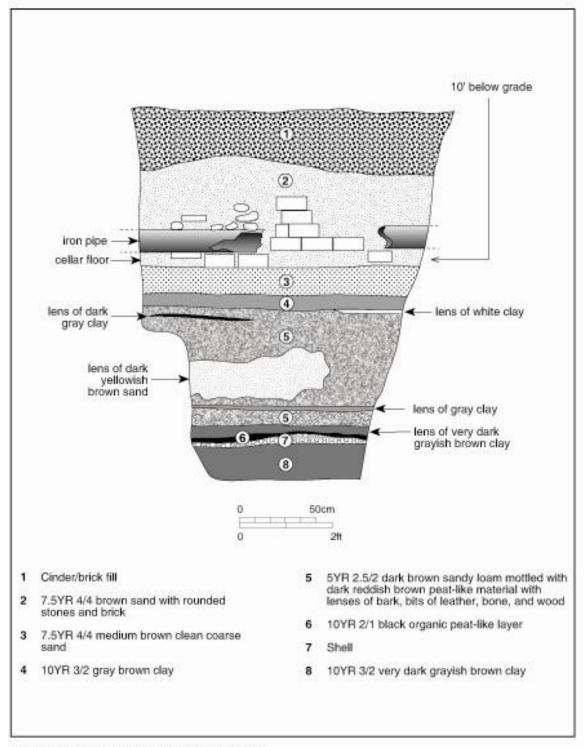


Figure 5. Lot 6, EU 2. Profile of fill layers in western half.

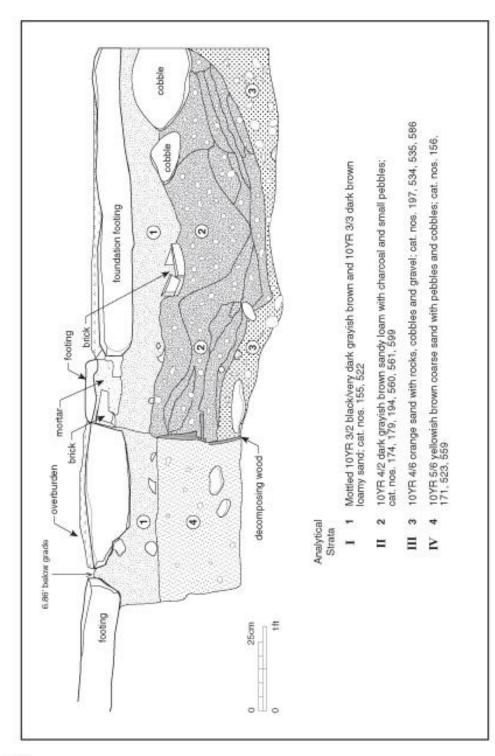


Figure 6. Lot 6, Feature C, wood-lined privy. Profile of fill layers in eastern half.

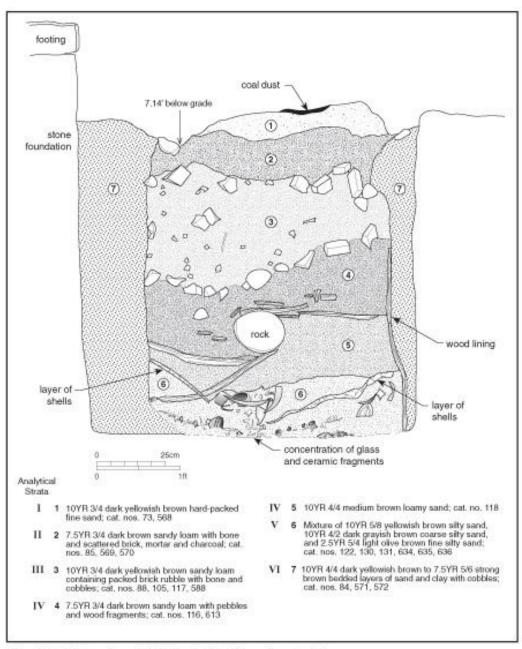


Figure 7. Lot 6, Feature D, wood-lined privy. Profile of fill layers in eastern half.

The only substantial primary deposit of household trash recovered from Features C, D, and E came from D (Figure 7, AS V). Tables 2–5 summarize the artifacts recovered from AS V. Table 1 includes the TPQ dates for all other analytical strata.

Table 2. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Analytical Stratum: D-V

Feature: D

0.14	i											
Redware					4		1		3		8	14.8
Creamware-Plain		4		1		2		4	3		14	25,9
Creamware-Painted							1				1	1.9
Creamware-Molded		4	1								5	6'6
Creamware-Shell-Edged		1									1	1.9
Creamware-Printed	1										1	1.9
Pearlware-Plain					1						1	1.9
Pearlware-Painted	4	1					1				9	11.11
Pearlware-Shell-Edged		7	1								80	14.8
Pearlware-Printed	1										1	1.9
Pearlware-Dipped			1								1	1.9
White Salt-Glazed			1								1	1.9
Gray Stoneware					1						1	1.9
Buff Earthenware							1				1	1.9
Chinese Export Porcelain	4										4	7.4
Total	01	17	4	1	9	2	4	4	9	0	54	1007
Percent of Total	18.5	31.5	7.4	1.9	11.1	3.7	7.4	7.4	111			100.0

Tea = Nawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related

Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function

Serv = Serving Reces Usid = Unidentified

Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

	TPQ: 1807
Table 3. Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms	Analytical Unit: D-V
	Fecture: D

Decrete position Creamware		L		Teo	Serwores		_				Toblewares	seu						Servie	Serving Pieces		3.5	
are are 1 1 2 1 1 3 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Decorative pattern	ďno	×	Pe Pe	號									8-4	misc/ unk	4	dsh	- 10		65 P	Ìš	Total
are are 1 a	Plain Creamware	5				6: 2	15, 6	2				4			re' &	6 0	()	9 8			3 8	9
State 1 1 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Royal Pattern					5 2	2								0	1		2 8			2.8	6
1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Molded Creamware																1					1
Shell-Edged	Printed Creamware		1							L		L										1
1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	White Salt-glazed							_		L		L									1	1
1 2 1 2 1 1 3 2 3 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Green Shell-Edged						1	_		60	6				1		1					6
2 2 3 6 str = saucer 1 pl tw = plate, twiffler pl trk = plate, uniffin pl tw = plate, twiffler pl trk = plate, uniffin mg = mag cup pl = cup plate con dah = conditioned above and condyl misc/unifmenticallaneous/unifmown	Non-matching Chinese Export Porcelain	1	71				-	_								- 12		- 03			- 3	44
2 2 3 6 scr = saucer pl of = hea/coffee pot pl of the plate, milfin mg = mag pl w = plate, wiffler pl of = plate, uniffin pl = plate, and condyled plate	Dipped					-												1				1
2 2 3 6 1 3 4 2 1 2 1 xcr = saucer pt v = pdate, twiffler pt v = pdate, uniffer	Simple Band		-					-														1
3 6 1 3 2 3 3 4 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Non-matching Painted Floral	2	61			8 9	S - 1	-							1	S7 8		0			90 - 3	(C)
scr = saucer pot = hea/coffee pot slp bwl = slop bowl pl w= plate, twiffer pl m = plate, muffin pl unk = plate, unknown size mg = mag con dish (including butter and candy) misc/unknown size, unknown	Total	3	9			1	3			62	6	876			2	+	7	1			1	32
	KEY: up = heacup ol dn = plate, dinner ow = bowl och = nitcher	77 8 8	one = A	offe, tw	Mor more dish (in	dudina	pot = k pl mf = cup pl:	plate, plate, = cup p	muffin slate	· i		sh bad plunk ph = pl	= slop t = plate, offer observice	unknow	n size s/unkn	10,000,000	sgr/cm pl sp = dsh = d	n = sugar plate, so	r and/o	r cred	la ge	

Table 4. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: D Analytical Unit: D-V TPQ: 1807

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates		
Toolewalk:	Tumblers	4	18.2
	Shot Glasses	10	4004
	Goblets	+	
	Wine Glasses	2	9.1
	Dessert Glasses	-	2.1
	Other	2	9.1
Teaware	Cups		7.1
icawate	Saucers		
	Sugar/Creamers		
	Other		
	Serving Pieces		
	Platters		
	Dishes	-	-
	Decanters	1 1	4.5
	Bowls	1	4.5
	Condiment Dishes	1	
	Salts	1	
	The second secon	-	-
	Pitchers Other	-	0
e te		1	
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles	-	-
	Pickle Bottles Sauce Bottles	-	0
	Mustard Bottles	1	4.5
		1	4.5
	Nappy	-	8
	Milk Bottles		
W 165	Other		
Food Storage	Jars	-	8
	Demijohos	-	
	Other		70.0
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	7	31.8
	Liquor-Style Bottles	-	
	Beer-Style Bottles		
	Case Bottles	1	4.5
2200700000	Other		
Hygiene	All Forms	2 1	4.5
Cosmetic	Jars		8
	Perfume Bottles		
	Cologne Bottles		
	Hair Products		8
2012.001.	Other		
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles		
26000001371	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles		8
	Vials	2	9.1
Activities of Control	Other		
Activity	Lamps		S.
	Globes		
	Inks		
	Other		8
Furniture	All Forms		
Personal	All Forms		
Unidentifiable	(i) - 2000 - 211	(i) (ii)	4.5
Total		22	99.8

Table 5. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: D Analytical Stratum: D-V TPQ: 1807

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	9 6	
	Pot/Pan		
DA ALEXANDE	Other	1 1	
Architecture	Hardware	- 5	
	Building Material		
	Electrical		
	Other	- 5	
Commercial	Coins	- 1	16.7
N 15985	Other	4	
Furniture	Hardware	- 8	
	Other		
Clothing	Textiles	3	
	Fasteners	4	66.7
	Shoes/Boot Parts		
Personal	Cosmetic	1	
15/0/0/0/1	Mirror	1	16.7
	Hygiene		
	Jewelry	4	
	Tools	8	
	Sewing Items		
	Writing	- 1	
	Toys	8	
	Other		
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes		
	Carriage/Cart Parts		
	Other		
Other	3		
Unidentifiable			
Total		- 6	100.1

Feature B

Feature B was a circular stone-lined privy approximately 6 feet in diameter located beneath the cellar floor of the back tenement on the lot. It cut through an earlier rectangular privy (Feature D) that was also found beneath the cellar floor of the back tenement. Both features were originally located at the back of the yard for the structure on Lot 6 that predated the 1848 tenement. Feature B contained two major fill layers (Figure AS II and AS IV-V) separated by a stratum of sterile sandy loam (AS III). AS II consisted of very dark brown coarse sandy loam with coal and a good deal of architectural debris (brick and mortar). Artifacts dating to the 1880s and 1890s were recovered from the fill, but it is likely the feature was retired much earlier since it was under the cellar floor of a tenement that had been constructed by 1875. The fill deposit (AS III) between AS II and AS IV/V consisted of dark brown sandy loam mixed with dark yellowish brown clay loam. This deposit included no artifacts with beginning manufacturing dates later than 1840. Below it, AS IV consisted of dark brown clay loam with lenses of organic matrial. This deposit, which included many artifacts, all with beginning manufacturing dates no later than 1843 (see Table 1), appeared to be an in-use primary deposit. At the base of AS IV, a layer of shell (not visible on the profile) lay on top of another artifact-filled layer of dark reddish brown fine sand (AS V). The shell may have been put down to neutralize the privy deposit, perhaps between the residence of one set of tenants and another. The shell and some overyling artifacts had been pressed into AS V confounding the separation between the two. Tables 6-9 summarize the artifacts recovered from AS IV. The TPQs for the other analytical strata are shown on Table 1.

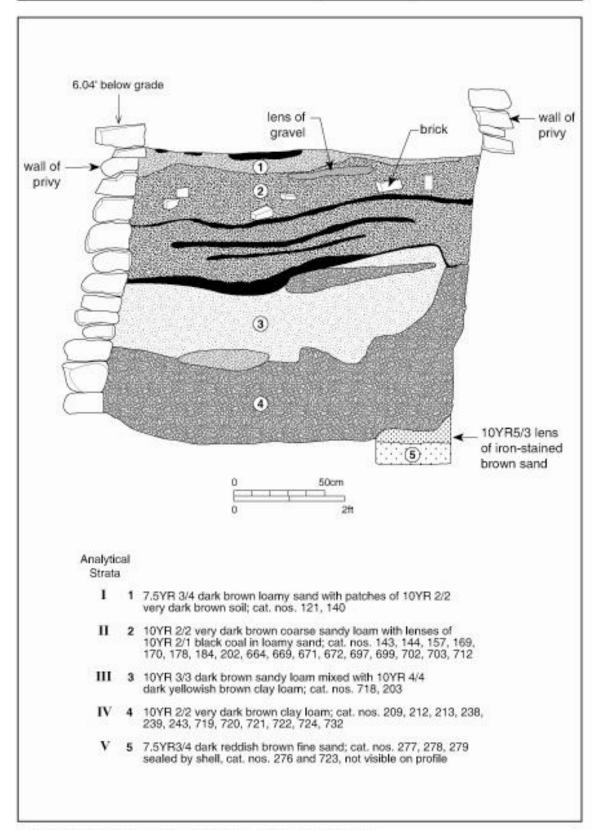


Figure 8. Lot 6, Feature B, stone-lined privy. Profile of fill layers in southern half.

Table 6. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Analytical Stratum: B-IV

Feature: B

TPQ: 1843

Tropt Tropt <th< th=""><th>Wore Type</th><th>Fea</th><th>æ</th><th>Serv</th><th>Prep</th><th>Stor</th><th>Mulli</th><th>Unied</th><th>Misc</th><th>Hys</th><th>House</th><th>Fotes</th><th>at.</th></th<>	Wore Type	Fea	æ	Serv	Prep	Stor	Mulli	Unied	Misc	Hys	House	Fotes	at.
typ-Plain 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	Redware				т	2						5	8.8
deb-Plain 1 1 1 1 2 4 2 ed 5 1 1 1 2 4 2 4 Edged 4 2 3 1 1 2 4 8 Edged 5 3 1 2 3 1 2 4 8 ed 5 3 1 2 1 2 4 6 ed 2 1 1 1 2 1 8 1 1 led 2 1	Redware-Flowerpot										6	3	5.3
ed 5 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Creamware (Light)-Plain		1	1								2	3.5
ed 5 1 2 2 8 8 Edged 4 2 3 1 6 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 <t< td=""><td>Pearlware-Plain</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td></td><td>4</td><td>2.0</td></t<>	Pearlware-Plain	1		1						2		4	2.0
Edged 4 2 9 1 6 2 3 6 11 6 11 6 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 12	Pearlware-Painted	2		1			2					80	14.0
ed 6 2 3 6 1 6 1	Pearlware-Shell-Edged		4	2								9	10.5
led 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 4 3 ted 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 selain 3 1	Pearlware-Printed	9	2	6								11	19.3
ted 2 1 1	Pearlware-Molded			1		0						1	1.8
ted 2 1 1 4 celain 3 1 4 4 Porcelain 3 1 7 6 3 Porcelain 3 6 2 6 7 7 1 Porcelain 1 3 6 2 6 7 7 1 Porcelain 3 1 3 6 2 6 7 7 Porcelain 3 4 3 6 2 6 7 7 Porcelain 3 4 3 6 2 6 7 7 Porcelain 3 4 7 7 7 7 1 Porcelain 3 6 2 0 2 3 5 7 Porcelain 3 4 3 4 7 7 7 Porcelain 3 4 3 4 4 <t< td=""><td>Whiteware-Painted</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3</td><td>5.3</td></t<>	Whiteware-Painted	2		1		0						3	5.3
relain 3 1 2 3 4 <td>Whiteware-Printed</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td>2.0</td>	Whiteware-Printed	2	1						1			4	2.0
Porcelain 3 1 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 3 1 3 20 8 11 3 6 2 0 2 3 57 35.1 14.0 19.3 5.3 10.5 35 35 53 100	Hard-Paste Porcelain			1								1	1.8
1 3 1 3 1 3 20 8 11 3 6 2 0 2 3 57 35.1 140 193 5.3 105 35 35 35 53 100	Chinese Export Porcelain	3				0						3	5.3
20 8 11 3 6 2 0 2 2 35.1 140 193 5.3 10.5 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 30.	Bone China	1										1	1.8
20 8 11 3 6 2 0 2 2 35.1 140 193 5.3 10.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.0	Gray Stoneware					3						3	5.3
20 8 11 3 6 2 0 2 2 3 57 35.1 14.0 19.3 5.3 10.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 5.3 100	Buff Stoneware					1						1	1.8
20 8 11 3 6 2 0 2 2 3 57 35.1 140 193 53 105 35 35 35 53 100	Tin Glazed					5			1			1	1.8
35.1 140 193 53 105 35 35 35 53	Total	20	8	11	6	9	2	0	2	2	3	25	100.3
	Percent of Total	35.1	14.0	19.3	5.3	10.5	3.5		3.5	3.5	53	100	

Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related

Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function

Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

Table 7. Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms

Analytical Stratum: B-IV

Feature: B

TPQ: 1843

			Tomorres	Mark						Toh	Tohlowanes							Sorvi	Serving Pieces			
			-								-											
Decorative pattern	dno	×	ı	\$ <u>}</u>) W	Ìŝ	Z-5	E.S	Z'E	곤별	T. 9:	a a	P	E 66e	mik/	4	dsh	beh.	Ą	84	Ìš	Total
Willow		9 3		ig - 8			2					-		Į.	3 3	S	61	8 8			3	4
Blue Shell-Edged		- 13			0						1	- 6	- 1		- 3	1	0	- 33			- 3	m
Green Shell-Edged		- 15								-		- 6	- 1		- 8	100	1	- 33			- 3	И
Uncolored Shell-Edged		- 8						-				- 6				- 8						-
Chinese Porcelain		7				1								- 1		2			П		Г	m
Landscape																2			П		Г	
Painted Floral Centered		1			-											2					71	-
Non-matching	-	7										-				2	- /					m
Printed Blue Floral												-				23	- 7					
Other Non-matching Vessels	m	9	1	7	1				-					1			-	ro.				21
TOTAL	4	п	1	2	+	7	2	7		-	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	io.	0	0	0	36

scr = saucar pot = tva/coffee pot pl tv = plate, tviffler pl mf = plate, mulfin mg = mvg egg = egg cup con dah = condiment dish (including butter and candy)

cup = teacup pl dn = plate, dinner bw = bowl pdh = pitcher

slp bwl = slop bowl
pl unk = plate, unknown size
pl = plate,
pl = plater
misc/unk = miscellaneous and/or unknown vessel

sgr/cm = sugar and/or areamer pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish

Table 8. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: B Analytical Unit: B-IV TPQ: 1843

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates		
440-361-1610-2	Tumblers	20	17.1
	Shot Glasses		
	Goblets	1	
	Wine Glasses	1	0.9
	Dessert Glasses	-	,,,,,,
	Other	12	10.3
Teaware	Cups	1.0	10.0
iciwate	Saucers		
	Sugar/Creamers		-
	Other		0
Production West		-	
Serving Pieces	Platters	-	
	Dishes		8
	Decanters	3	2.6
	Bowls		
	Condiment Dishes		8
	Salts		
	Pitchers	-	
	Other		8
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles	40	3.4
	Pickle Bottles		
	Sauce Bottles		8
	Mustard Bottles	3	2.6
	Nappy		2
	Milk Bottles		Š.
	Other		
Food Storage	Jars		L. ware
	Demijohns	1	0.9
	Other		2000
Wine/Liquoz	Wine-Style Bottles	21	17.9
	Liquor-Style Bottles	1 200	8 2122
	Beer-Style Bottles	2	1.7
	Case Bottles	1	0.9
	Other		3 3 3 3 3
Hygiene	All Forms		
Cosmetic	lars		
Carlotte Co.	Perfume Bottles	1	0.9
	Cologne Bottles	1	0.9
	Hair Products		
	Other	1	
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles	3	2.6
NUMBER	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles	-	2.0
	Vials	19	16.2
	Other	12	10.2
Activity	The state of the s	5	4.3
Activity	Lamps Globes		
		. 6	5.1
	Inks		
F	Other	-	e e
Furniture	All Forms		5
	Personal		
********	All Forms	1	0.9
Unidentifiable		13	11.1
Total		117	100.3

Table 9. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: B Analytical Stratum: B-IV TPQ: 1843

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen			
	Utensil	1	0.3
	Pot/Pan	8 6	15
	Other	- 5	8
Architecture	Hardware	25	6.7
	Building Material	1	0.3
	Electrical		8 88.00
	Other	19	5.1
Commercial	Coins	6	1.6
SURVINOUS .	Other	3	0.8
Furniture	Hardware	2	0.5
	Other	3	0.8
Clothing	Textiles	58	15.5
	Fasteners	41	11.0
	Shoes/Boot Parts	4	1.1
Personal	Cosmetic	30	8
1300011011	Mirror Parts	124	33.2
	Hygiene	2	0.5
	Jewelry	- 5	1.3
	Tools	14	3.7
	Sewing Items	2	0.5
	Writing	8	2.1
	Toys		
	Other	18 6	1
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	- E	Š
	Carriage/Cart Parts		
0.000	Other	10 (1)	
Other	E S-2040	- 8	Š
Unidentifiable		56	15.0
Total	717	374	100.0

Features J, T, U, and Z

This cluster of features was located in the yard between the back and front tenements at 472 Pearl Street. Feature J, an 11-foot-diameter, stone-lined cesspool overlain by a brick vault (Feature T) was connected by a brick-lined drain to Feature U, a small brick-lined sump. Feature J had been filled before the back tenement was built over it (Figure 1). The uppermost fill (AS I) consisted of sandy loam and a few artifacts, mainly small finds like buttons, umbrella parts, and combs. This deposit had been cut by the construction of a brick vault which held a metal pipe (Figure 9). The vault, which was actually the floor of a water closet in the rear tenement (its pipe drained into the old cesspool), was filled with dark yellowish brown sandy loam with pockets of yellow clay (AS II). The water closet floor rested on an approximately 1-foot-thick layer of fill (AS III) composed of dark brown sandy loam with layers of ash. The TPQ for this stratum, which included substantial numbers of artifacts, was 1870. It was probably deposited in anticipation of the construction of the back tenement. Below the fill was a surface made of bluestone slabs, possibly meant to stabilize the feature which would bear the weight of the overlying tenement. The bluestone sealed a thick layer of silty sandy loam with ash (AS IV) that incuded relatively few artifacts, the most recent dating to 1860. Below it was a primary deposit consisting of black, dark gray, and brown silty sandy loam packed with artifacts (AS V). The deposit appeared to be the in-use privy

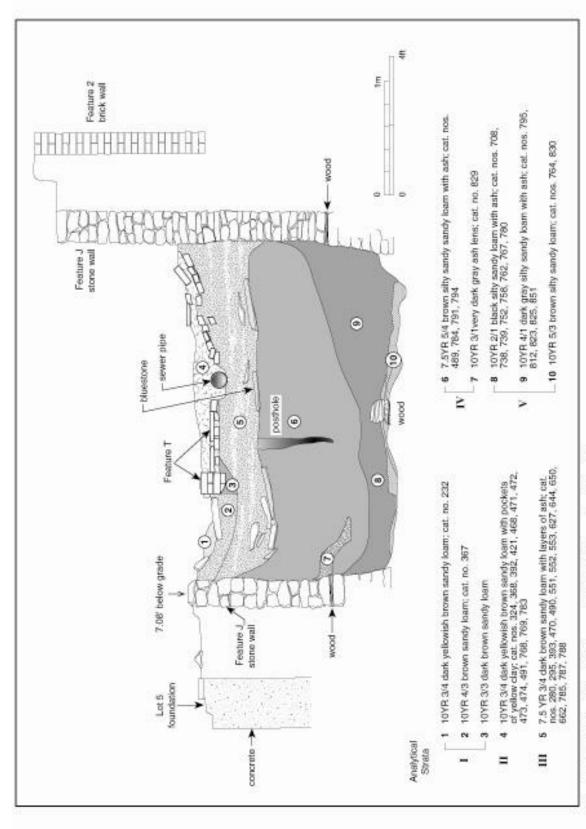


Figure 9. Lot 6, Feature J. stone-lined cosqued. Profile of fill layers in southern half.

deposit mixed with discarded household trash, including many artifacts manufactured in the 1820s–1840s (TPQ 1850, Table 1). Several artifacts—a flanged glass lampshade dating to 1873, two white granite semi-porcelain twifflers dating to 1870, and a transfer-printed whiteware ewer dating to 1862—appear to be intrusive. The ceramics were associated with catalog numbers (758, 738, and 752) that were assigned in the laboratory and may be misclassified. The flanged shade is harder to explain since it was associated with catalog number 812 at the bottom of the feature. However, the object represents a higher-style lighting fixture than was found anywhere else on the site and it is likely that it fell in from the surface.

Feature U (profile not included) was a small, brick-lined sump (Figure 1). It contained a small number of artifacts, some of them matching ceramic wares that were found in the early fill (AS V) of Feature J. The TPQ dates for the two features are identical, and it is likely that they were filled at the same time. The lower fill in Feature Z also contained similar vessels to those found in Feature J and even some crossmends indicating that it, too, was filled at the same time. Features J, U, and Z apparently worked as a kind of septic system with J and Z serving as cesspools and U serving as the overflow sump for both of them.

Feature Z was an 8-foot-diameter, brick-lined cistern that had been converted into a cesspool. The uppermost fill in the feature consisted of black loam with charcoal and plaster overlying yellowish brown sand with many iron artifacts, iron staining, and plaster, and dark yellowish brown coarse sand underlain by strong brown sand with cut bluestone slabs (Figure 10, AS I). These fills were combined into one analytical stratum (AS I) based on the many cross-mends that linked them. The top of the deposit had been cut by a large pipe trench for a cast-iron pipe and another trench for the eastern wall of the stairwell that entered the back tenement on the lot (Figure 1). According to field notes, the cast-iron pipe and another smaller lead pipe appear to have been installed when the stairwell was constructed because they were covered with the rubble that underlay the staircase. Perhaps there was a second water closet or wash room in the tenement that drained into this feature. Feature A, a school sink running along the western edge of the lot, also appears to have drained into Feature Z. Feature A probably served the front tenement after the back tenement had been built. However, before all these drainage pipes were installed in the 1870s, the bottom portion of the cistern had been filled and sealed with bluestone slabs identical to the slabs that covered the fill at the bottom of Feature J. Cross-mends between the lowest fill deposits in Features J and Z (AS V in Feature J and AS II in Feature Z), as well as the bluestone, indicated that they had been deposited at the same time. The fill in the bottom of Z consisted of yellowish brown and brown loamy sand mixed with gravel, cobbles, brick, and stone rubble. A layer of black clayey loam covered the floor of the cistern which sloped up to a kind of rectangular platform in the middle. These lower fills in Features J and Z included denser deposits of artifacts than were found in any other features on the site. Tables 10–13 summarize the artifacts recovered from Feature J, AS III, and Tables 14-17 summarize the artifacts from AS V. Tables 18–21 summarize the artifacts from Feature Z, AS II.

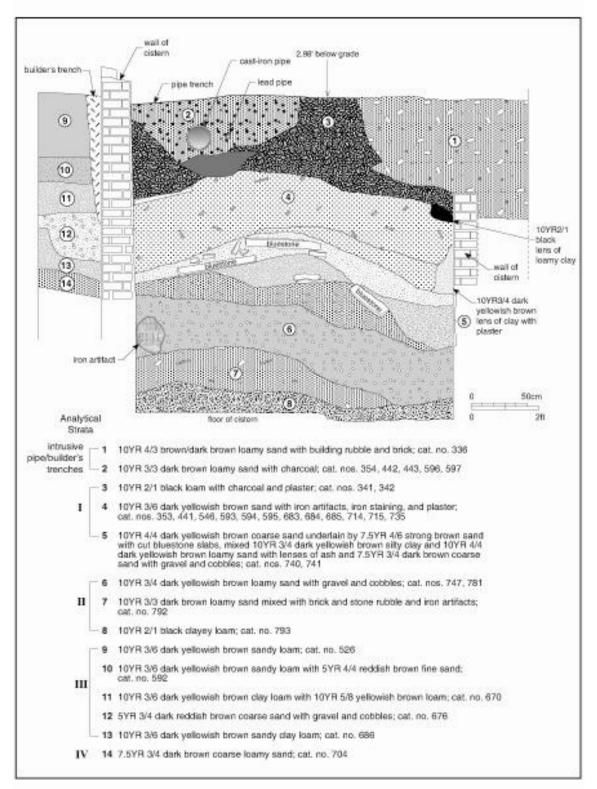


Figure 10. Lot 6, Feature Z, brick-lined cistern. Profile of fill layers in western half.

Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

Serv = Serving Reces Unid = Unidentified

Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function

Table 10. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

	Feature: J			Analyti	Analytical Stratum: J-III	==				TPQ: 1870	870	
Wore Type	Ne	2	Serv	Prep	Slor	Mulic	Unid	Misc	Hys	House	Total	şŧ
Redware					3			1	2	1	7	3.4
Redware-Flowerpot	20							100	3	9	3	1.4
Creamware-Plain								1	-		2	1.0
Pearlware-Plain	2	- 2						200	2		2	1.0
Pearlware-Painted		-									1	0.5
Whiteware-Plain	7	-	2		30	-200	-03	3.5	m		13	6.3
Whiteware-Painted	9	000									9	2.9
Whiteware-Printed	91	11	2	1/4	30		-03	2		0	31	5.0
Whiteware-Molded	1	1000	6							2	9	2.9
Whiteware-Dipped	200			74.5	30	60	-01	3.5			3	1.4
Whiteware-Spatter	1					0.00					1	0.5
Whiteware-Annular	98	-	2	93	30	9	-00	339			6	4.3
Whiteware-Flow	3	2				000					5	2.4
Whiteware-Shell-Edged	200	4		52.5	30		-00	3.0			+	1.9
Whiteware-Other	1	-									2	1.0
Chinese Export Porcelain	1			525	- 13		-00	1			3	1.4
Bone China	2										2	1.0
Gray Stoneware	200			1	14		1	0.000.0		1	17	8.2
Buff Stoneware				-	2			1		20.00	3	1.4
Lustered Stoneware	200	3	1	52.5	30	3	0.00	3.0			1	0.5
White Granite-Plain	20	5	1			2			1		15	7.2
White Granite-Molded	28	16	4	12.5	30		-01	1			49	23.7
Yellowware	2	2000	1						1		4	1.9
Hard-Paste Porcelain	4	2	4	523	30	-540	-0.0	2		4	16	7.7
Parlan										1	1	0.5
Jasper	22				325		22.	1			1	0.5
Total	11	44	20	1	20	11	2	10	01	12	207	6'66
Percent of Total	37.0	21.3	60	90	1.0	6.2	1.0	9.4	0.8	0.0	1001	

KEY:
Teo = Teowares
Stor = Storage
Hyg = Hygiene Related

	Feat	Feature: J						Analyt	ioal U	Analytical Unit: J-III						TPQ: 1870	870				
	L		Teaw	Sautowool		Г				Tob	Toblewares				Г			Servi	Serving Pieces		Г
Decorolive pottern	ĝ	×	2	41	- /#5	Ìš	ఒ등	T. E	飞星	πğ	TL O	ž	2	689	- A	4	報	45	1	55	sk.
Blue Shell-Edged						Г	Г	-				Г			Г		Г		Н	\vdash	
Other Shell-Edged				(t)	0					-	-							0.	-		0
Willow				6:			-			-								02			
Blue Printed-Aladdin	1	-		65			7	cı								8		02			
Blue Printed-Friburg	2			65 -												80 3		(2			0
Blue Printed-Florentine	1	cı		tis -			+									80 1	1	(A			02
Blue Printed-Siam		-		Ex-	0											88 3	Ů.	(Z		-	62
Blue Printed-Alleghany		16-		ex -	0			1								88 3	0	02			0
Non-matching Blue Printed	0	ы		8: 8			Ŧ.			1					c. 6	82 8	0 0	1		0	S - 8
Undecorated White	2	9		1			3	e					0 5	8-8		: 8	1	2 . 8			2 21
White Gothic		73	1				3	T			1		0 0		0	. 8	7	2.8		-0	3 8
White President		1	1				61									1	1				
White Columbia						П	П	П	П	П	2	П			П		П				
White Mississippi						П			П	П	1	Г			Г		П				
White Sydenham		1					1	-			1										
White Acanthus						П	ø			П							П				
White Wheat	1					П	-											1			
White Primary	п	9																			17
White Irent		71																			
White Scalloped Decogon		н																			

Decorative pattern	dis	×	2	41	₩	15	균등	a.E	전별	퍖	7L (k	ě	2	689	misc/ egg unk	1	48	dsh pch	¥	8-5	¥\$	Total
White Paneled	***																					-
Other Molded White																		4				49
Non-matching Hard- Paste Porcelain	-			8: 8	-	2		2								82 S	0).	1		s - 3	6	10
Non-matching Painted Floral	N																					60
Non-matching Other Painted		ы				-																m
Non-matching Flow Blue		7		-	0 0		1			-					3 3	2 2	0 0	8 3		2 3		en
Non-matching Red Printed	==				 (3																	2
Other Non-matching Vessels	4		60	S 2		2		1		2			1		1	3 6		en		3 3	1	18
Total	98	31	ın	71	М	4	18	13	0	9	9	0	-	0	1	0	m	10		0	9	142
KEY: cup = heacup pl dn = plete, dinner bw = bowl pch = pitcher	k = 8 8	scr = saucer pl tw = plate mg = mag con dsh = co	scr = saucer pl tw = plate, twiffler mg = mag con dsh = condiment	Rer Serie disa	(inclo	scr = saucer pl tw = plate, twiffler mg = m/g con dsh = condiment dish (including butter and candy)	f= ba, mf= pl g= eg her and	pot = tea/coffee pot pl mf = plate, muffin egg = egg cup butter and candy)	<u>₽</u> _g		****	slp bad = slo pl unk = pla plt = platter misc/unk =	slp bwl = slop bowl pl unk = plate, unknown size plt = platter misc/unk = miscellaneous and	owl relation	slp bwl = stap bowl pl unk = plate, unknown size pl = plate pt = plater misc/unk = miscellaneous and/or unknown vessel	/or unk	gr/cm pl sp = dsh = d	sgr/cm = sugar on pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish known vessel	sgr/cm = sugar and/or creamer pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish tnown vessel	95 - 50	Jamer Jamer]

Table 12. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: J Analytical Unit: J-III TPQ: 1870

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates	- 1	0.5
100000000000	Tumblers	20	10.6
	Shot Glasses		
	Goblets	2	1.1
	Wine Glasses	3	1.6
	Dessert Glasses	3 3 3 3 3	3.00
	Other	1	0.5
Teaware	Cups		962
iciwate	Saucers		
	Sugar/Creamers		-
	Other	7	0
Francis - Thomas			
Serving Pieces	Platters		-
	Dishes	- 32	8
	Decanters		
	Bowls		-
	Condiment Dishes	12 1	8
	Salts	2	1.1
	Pitchers		
	Other	1	0.5
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles		
	Pickle Bottles	1	0.5
	Sauce Bottles	1	0.5
	Mustard Bottles		
	Nappy		t.
	Milk Bottles	- 16 L	50
	Other	340	2.1
Food Storage	Jars	15	
-77.10.07.57	Demijohns	5	2.6
	Other	7	77.00
Wine/Liquoz	Wine-Style Bottles	9	4.8
	Liquor-Style Bottles	5	2.6
	Beer-Style Bottles	1	0.5
	Case Bottles		-
	Other	0.0	5
Hygiene	All Forms		
Cosmetic	lars		
Conneuc	Perfume Bottles	2	1.1
	Cologne Bottles	*	2.1
	Hair Products	2	1.1
	Other	- 4	1.1
Madalas	Medicine Bottles	.00	12.2
Medicinal		23	12.2
	Mineral Water/Soda	27	14.3
	Bottles	7	
VALUE OF THE STATE	Vials	19	10.1
Medicinal (con't.)	Other	7	3.7
Activity	Lamps	9	4.8
	Globes	1	0.5
	Inks	2	1.1
- 1	Other	1	0.5
Furniture	All Forms	(4)	-
Personal	All Forms	8 1	0.5
Unidentifiable		39	20.6
Total		189	100.0

Table 13. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: J Analytical Stratum: J-III TPQ: 1870

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	2	0.4
	Pot/Pan		
	Other	8 5	5
Architecture	Hardware	3	0.7
	Building Material	1	0.2
	Electrical	8 8	15
	Other	3	0.7
Commercial	Coins	- 6	1.3
	Other	3	0.7
Furniture	Hardware	4	0.9
12013110000	Other	6	1.3
Clothing	Textiles	147	32.9
15000000000	Fasteners	110	24.6
	Shoes/Boot Parts	15	3.4
Personal	Cosmetic	6 5	S
DUMNING.	Hygiene	6	1.3
	Jewelry	10	2.2
	Tools	2	0.4
	Sewing Items	8 U	8 22
	Writing	34	.6
	Toys	20	4.5
	Other	47	10.5
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes		
	Carriage/Cart Parts	8 8	
-0.	Other	-8	ŝ
Other		5	1.1
Unidentifiable	i de	23	5.1
Total		447	99.8

TPQ: 1850

Table 14. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Analytical Stratum: J-V

Wore Type	Tect	2	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Drid	Misc	Hyg	House	Total	2.0
Redware	3		1	1	1				2	2	10	2.9
Redware-Flowerpot										16	16	4.7
Creamware-Plain		1			2			2	5		10	2.9
Pearlware-Plain		2							10		12	3.5
Pearlware-Painted			1								1	0.3
Pearlware-Printed	2	1									3	6.0
Pearlware-Molded									2		2	9'0
Pearlware-Dipped						9					7	2.1
Pearlware-Shell-Edged		13									1	0.3
Whiteware-Plain	9	2							4		12	3.5
Whiteware-Painted	91	2	1					1			20	5.9
Whiteware-Printed	90	31	4						4		68	26.1
Whiteware-Molded			2								2	9.0
Whiteware-Dipped			1			3					+	1.2
Whiteware-Spatter	9					0 10					9	1.8
Whiteware-Annular			2			12			1		20	5.9
Whiteware-Shell-Edged		6	m								12	3.5

Control of the Control	1000		Total Control	Action for	A 100 M	A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or ot		- Telephonesia	Total Control	
Whiteware-Applied	2			3 17			THE COLUMN				3	6
Whiteware-How	vo.	un.									10	2.9
Whiteware-Sponged	1										1	0.3
Whiteware-Other	1				22						1	0.3
Chinese Export Porcelain	60	-			2					1	5	1.5
Bone China	7				20				1		œ	2.3
Gray Stoneware		1			2.4					2	27	7.9
Buff Stoneware					9			1	1		80	2.3
Lustered Stoneware			1					- 7:		1	2	9.0
Other Stoneware					22			1			1	0.3
White Granite-Plain	3	ıń.			22						œ	2.3
White Granite-Molded	8	9	2					- 71	2		18	5.3
Yellowware			1	2	- 12	2		2	9	1	14	4.1
Hard-Paste Porcelain	73		6					1		1	80	2.3
Total	115	69	28	3	33	23	0	8	38	24	341	100.0
Percent of Total	33.7	20.2	8.2	6.0	10.0	29	0	2.3	11.1	7.0	100.1	
KEY:												
Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage	Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-func	Tbl = Toblewares Multi = Multi-function		Serva	Serv = Serving Reces Unid = Unidentified	8	E 2	Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous	reparation aneous			

12 C4 10 N 60 ev.

4

N

N

OI.

Blue Printed-Lucerne

ei. en OI. 13 00 OI.

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O.

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DS. O.

0

Non-matching Blue Printed Non-matching Flow Blue Non-matching Flow Gray

Non-matching Sepia Printed Non-matching RedPrinted

Blue Printed-Isola Bella ii

Blue Printed-Alleghany

Blue Printed-Siam

ei

2 20

Serving Piece TPQ: 1850 ŧ ci Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms Analytical Unit: J-V m ZŽ in. C4 65 4 號 43 Feature: J C4 N H en Blue Printed-House & Tree Blue Printed-Damascus Blue Printed-Florentine Blue Printed-Columbia Blue Printed-Tyrolean Blue Printed-Canova Blue Printed-Garden Blue Printed-Friburg Blue Printed-Belvoir Blue Printed-Rustic

A-40

Blue Shell-Edged

Willow

Scenery

Decorative pattern	dno	×	ă	4 I	} ₩	Ìš	균등	T. E	균별	z.ğ	7L ():	ğ	2	689	ř.	ŧ.	報	-pg	¥	§-\$	řš	Total
Plain White	ın	્લ	-			-	÷	~	↔		2											18
White Gothic		cı		ės –			7	-			-					(3)		<i>(//</i>				10
White Paneled				1									п			(3)		H		ı,		6
White Sydenham				(s)												1				Ç.		1
White Primary	2	F		is -	o .	83										33	Ů.			ı,		6
White President		-		(y-	o a	85							12			33		02		ı,		1
Other Molded White		-		(y)	0	85 - 3		1					12			80 3	0	1		ı,		m
Dipped Annular				85-3	0					1			10			88 3	0	7			82 - I	œ
Spatterware	60	-	73	0:-3	0	88 -							12 - 2			88	0	87:			82 - 3 24 - 3	9
Non-matching non-blue Chinese Porcelain	2	49														0 0		(i) (i)				0
Plain Euro. Porcelain/ Bone China		1		_																	6	sc.
Gilded Euro. Porcelain		.01		90	100												(a)	03				N
Other Bone China		6		н	11,17)	-											(44)	100				'n
Non-matching Painted Floral	9	64				1												1				10
Matching Painted		64																				13
Other Non-matching Painted	1	m		- 0		н												(5)		1 0		10
Other Non-matching Vessels	4	m		io.			2	74		m			1		1		2	60				26
Total	44	46	4	12	7	7	18	17	2	17	12	0	2	0	1	3	œ	13	0	0	4	212
KEY:	00			37							5			Î	2		9	8	8		10 10	
cup = teacup pl dn = plate, dinner bw = bowl pch = pitcher	7 4 6 9	scr = saucer pl tw = plate mg = mag con dsh = co	scr = saucer pl tw = plate, twiffler mg = mvg con dsh = condiment	Per ont dist	Grodud	set = saucer pl tw = plate, twiffler pl tw = plate, twiffler mg = mwg con dsh = condiment dish (including butter and candy)	pot = tea/coffe pl mf = plate, n egg = egg cup sutter and cand	pot = hea/coffee pot pl mf = plate, muffin egg = egg cup outer and candy)	il of		4008	slp bwl = slo pl unk = plan ph = platter misc/unk = n	slp bwl = slop bowl pl unk = plate, unim plt = platter misc/unk = miscella	stp bwl = stop bowl pl unk = plate, unknown size plt = platter misc/unk = miscellaneous an	spr/crm = su pl unk = plate, unknown size pl sp = plate pl = platter pl = platter misc/unk = miscellaneous and/or unknown vessel	or unk	sgr/crm = pl sp = plat dsh = dish known vess	ign/cm = sugar and/or creamer pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish trown vessel	/purado	or cred	mer	

Table 16. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: J Analytical Unit: J-V TPQ: 1850

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	
20010111110	Tumblers	19	9.7
	Shot Glasses	1500	2 555
	Goblets	1.	0.5
	Wine Glasses	3	1.5
	Dessert Glasses		-
	Other	3	1.5
Teaware	Cups		
	Saucers		-
	Sugar/Creamers		
	Other		2
Serving Pieces	Platters		
restring trease.	Dishes		
	Decanters	1	0.5
	Bowls	1 .	
	Condiment Dishes	1	
	Salts		1
	Pitchers	1	
	Other	2	1.0
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles	2	1.0
rood r reparation	Pickle Bottles		1.0
	Sauce Bottles	-	
	Mustard Bottles	-	
		+	
	Nappy Milk Bottles	-	
	Other	3	1.5
r I fo	The second secon		
Food Storage	Jars	1	0.5
	Demijohns	-	
12.	Other		
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	27	13.8
	Liquor-Style Bottles	4	2.1
	Beer-Style Bottles	2	1.0
	Case Bottles		
	Other		
Hygiene	All Forms		9
Cosmetic	Jars		1
	Perfume Bottles	1	0.5
	Cologne Bottles	2	1.0
	Hair Products	1	0.5
	Other		
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles	17	8.7
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles	5	2.6
	Vials	45	23.1
	Other	2	1.0
Activity	Lamps	3	1.5
	Globes	11	5.6
	Inks	6	3.1
	Other	1	0.5
Furniture	All Forms		
Personal	All Forms	3	1.5
Unidentifiable		30	15.4
Total	13	195	99.6

Table 18. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Analytical Stratum: Z-II

Feature: Z

TPQ: 1850

Were Type	Tec.	₽	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Princip	Misc	Hys	House	Total	şê.
Redware				2							2	3.4
Redware-Flowerpot						0 0				2	2	3.4
Whiteware-Shell-Edged		3	1								4	8.9
Whiteware-Painted	2					0 0					2	3.4
Whiteware-Printed	7	5	3			0 0		4			19	32.2
Whiteware-Dipped						9					9	10.2
Whiteware-Spatterware		1									1	1.7
Whiteware-Spongeware	2										2	3.4
Hard-Paste Porcelain	1										1	1.7
Gray Stoneware			2		11				1		14	23.7
White Granite	2	1	1								4	8.9
Yellowware	1							1			2	3.4
Total	15	10	- 2	2	11	9		5	1	2	59	100.1
Percent of Total	25.4	16.9	6.11	3,4	18.6	10.2		8.5	1.7	3.4	100	

Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

Surv = Surving Piscus Unid = Unidentified

Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function

Tea = Nawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related

Table 19. Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms

TPQ: 1850	Serving Pieces
Analytical Unit: Z-II	Toblewares
Feature: Z	Serwares

Pu mid ap but may easy unk pit dath pett 2 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		L		Tean	Seawares						19	Toblewares	١.			Г			Ser	Serving Pieces	8		
lged 1 2 1 1 ng Blue 3 1	Decorative patiern	g	×	Z	語		13	곤통	T. 2	조별	굔볗	TE ()	ž	P	880) ¥	1	48	Æ	Ą	8- 5	13	Total
1 2 1 3 1 1 19) 1 1 1 2 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Granite 1 1 1 1 1 pean 1 1 1 1 1 pean 1 4 6 2 2 1	Blue Shell-Edged Willow										24									н			₩ ₩
1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2	Non-matching Blue Printed	en			0 0	0 0		-		-1	6						Ţ.	0 0	1				10
Straitte 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Flow Blue (non-matching)	1	2					# .								2							9
Granite 1 </td <td>ainted Floral</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>e e</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>()</td> <td>24</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td>2</td>	ainted Floral	1	1			e e				5							0	()	24		3		2
geware 2 1 6 1 <td>spatterware</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Î</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>٥</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>3'-</td> <td></td> <td>1</td>	spatterware		2							5	1			Î			٥		2		3'-		1
wwware 1 <td>spongeware</td> <td></td> <td>73</td> <td></td> <td>Ĩ</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>٩</td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td>73</td>	spongeware		73											Ĩ			٩		4		3		73
White Granite 1 <	rellowware		9	-			,		8	c c					0	-			-		-		-
led White Granite 1 1 led White Granite 1 1 led European 1 4 6 1 2 2 1	Jain White Granite		5			-	,	1		G.					0	-	71		2				1
led White Granite 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	aneled White Granite	1	1				,		8							-			-		-		14
latin 1 4 6 7 7 1 4 6 7 2 2 1	Molded White Granite		5-			, .	,	:-	8	G.							-						-
7 7 1 4 6 2 2 1	'aneled European 'orcelain	1	S - 40					22 23	a y	S 2)					S 75	32 - 33	: 0						1
	otal	7	7	1				4			9					7	2	-	-	н			32

cup = teacup pl dn = plate, dinner bw = bawl pdh = pitcher

scr = staucer
pl tw = plate, twiffler
pl tw = plate, twiffler
mg = mvg
con dah = condiment diah (including butter and candy)

sgr/cm = sugar and/or creamer pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish slp bwl = slop bowl sgr/cm = sug pl unk = plate, unknown size pl sp = plate, pl = platter pl = platter misc/unk = miscellaneous and/or unknown vessel

Table 20. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: Z Analytical Unit: Z-II TPQ: 1850

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Tumblers	2	8
	Shot Glasses	1,550	3
	Goblets		
	Wine Glasses	2	8
	Dessert Glasses	1,50	
	Other		
Teaware	Cups		2
	Saucers		1
	Sugar/Creamers		
	Other		2
Serving Pieces	Platters		i i
	Dishes		
	Decanters		2
	Bowls		i i
	Condiment Dishes		
	Salts		2
	Pitchers		i i
	Other		
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles		2
	Pickle Bottles		i i
	Sauce Bottles		
	Mustard Bottles		8
	Nappy		
	Milk Bottles		
	Other	1	4
Food Storage	lars		
	Demijohns		
	Other		8
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	1	4
	Liquor-Style Bottles		
	Beer-Style Bottles		
	Case Bottles		
	Other		
Hygiene	All Forms		á
Cosmetic	lars		
	Perfume Bottles		
	Cologne Bottles		8
	Hair Products		
	Other		
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles	10	40
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles	1	4
	Vials		
	Other		8
Activity	Lamps		
	Globes		
	Inks		
	Other		7
Furniture	All Forms		
Personal	All Forms		2
Unidentifiable		- 8	32
10000	 		
Total	10	25	100

Table 21. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: Z Analytical Stratum: Z-II TPQ: 1850

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	3000000	
2.000,200,00	Pot/Pan		19
	Other	3	0.5
Architecture	Hardware	2	0.4
-3-5-900000	Building Material		3 0.00
	Electrical	78	
	Other	12	2.1
Commercial	Coins		3
	Other	- (1)	
Furniture	Hardware		
	Other	10	1.8
Clothing	Textiles	185	32.6
	Fasteners	18	3.2
	Shoes/Boot Parts	264	46.6
Personal	Cosmetic	- 12	7
	Mirror Parts	49	8.6
	Hygiene		8
	Jewelry	2	0.4
	Tools	1.	0.2
	Sewing Items		13
	Writing	7.	1.2
	Toys	4	0.7
	Other		
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	1/1	7
	Carriage/Cart Parts		
G102	Other	- 8	3
Other	5 3	1	0.2
Unidentifiable	A B	9	1.6
Total		567	100.1

4.0 474 Pearl Street, Lot 7

Three features, AF, N, and O, two of them overlapping (AF and O), provided significant data on Lot 7.

Feature AF

Feature AF was a wood-lined privy that had been truncated by a later stone-lined privy (Feature O). The two features were located under the cellar floor of the back tenement on the lot (Figure 1). Beneath a shared overburden (Figure 11, AS I) the remaining fill in Feature AF reached a depth of about 1.5 feet. The overburden consisted of brown and dark brown clayey loam with pebbles, brick fragments, coal, and charcoal. Beneath it within the decomposing wooden walls of Feature AF was an in situ privy deposit (AS II) consisting mainly of mottled yellowish brown, orange, and olive clay and mottled olive clayey loam with cobbles. A layer of pinkish gray sand lined the bottom of the feature. These three soils were linked by cross-mends. In addition to Feature O, a yellow brick wall (Feature AE) had disturbed Feature AF on the south (Figure 11). Tables 22–25 summarize the artifacts recovered from AS II of Feature AF.

Table 22. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Feature: AF	Analytical Stratum: AF-II	TPQ: 1800

Wore Type	Tea	ты	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Unid	Misc	Hyg	House	Total	\$
Redware	2	1		7	3				/ CASC. 5	1	14	11.0
Redware-Flowerpot						8	- 8			1	1	0.8
Creamware-Plain	16	6				8		1			31	24.4
Creamware-Dipped	13	2	- 8		Ž.	1	- 3	1		8	3	2.4
Creamware-Molded		7									7	5.5
Creamware-Feather-Edged		1	1				- 7			8	1	0.8
Pearlware-Painted	38										38	29:9
Pearlware-Printed	2		1				- 3			8	3	2.4
Pearlware-Shell-Edged		4									4	3.1
Pearlware-Dipped			1			1	- 3	1		8	2	1.6
Chinese Export Porcelain	7	8									15	11.8
Hard-Paste Porcelain	1		- 8				- 3			1	2	1.6
Gray Stoneware				2	- 3						5	3.9
White Salt-glazed Stoneware	1										1	0.8
Total	67	29	1	.9	6	9	0	3	0	3	127	100.0
Percent of Total	52.8	22.8	0.8	7.1	4.7	7.1		2.4		2.4	100.1	

KEY:

Taa = Teawares Tbl = Tablewares Serv = Serving Pieces Prep = Food Preparation Stor = Storage Multi = Multi-function Unid = Unidentified Misc = Miscellaneous Hyg = Hygiene Related

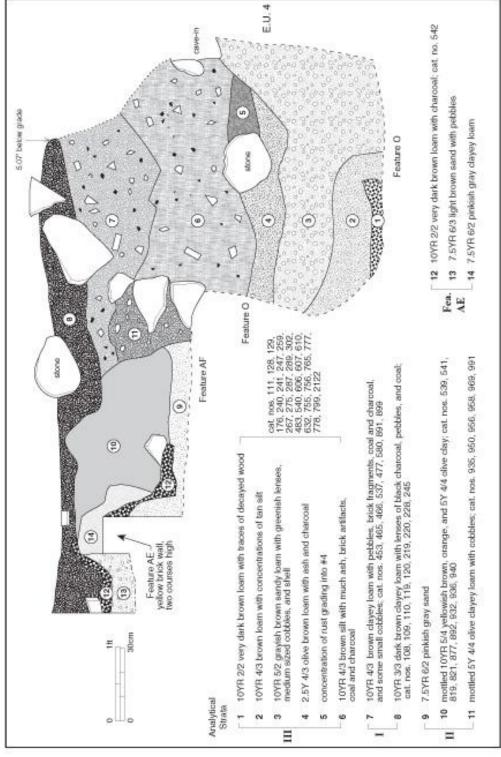


Figure 11. Lot 7. Feature AE, wond-timed pricy, and Feature O, stone-lined pricy. Profile of fill layers in western half of each feature.

Table 23. Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms

Analytical Unit: AF-II

TPQ: 1800 Feature: AF

			Serwores	cres						loi.	Soblewares				200		35	Serving Pieces	5000		
Decorative pattern	di	¥	Z.	£Ī	/18e) E	조등	2.2	工管	西별	Z.S	£	P	a BBo	misc/ unk/	48	¥.	ž	8-5) ¥	Total
Plain Creamware	00	90					4	-			1		i i				1				23
Creamware-Royal Pattern	Ċ.	200		6573			3		3		-				0.00	023			505	1000	7
Creamware-Feather- Edged										-											
Blue Shell-Edged	i Grija			6573			-														C)
Green Shell-Edged							-	1													c)
Chinese Export Porcelain-Elaborate Floral		2 - 1		5			4														4
Chinese Export Porcelain-Floral 2	6(-2)	2=3		.e=:			7					0 8	2	- 3	0 3	2 2	77 0	7 0	2 3		7
Chinese Export Porcelain-Wavy Dots	- 5	2																			2
Non-matching Floral Chinese Export Porc.	10	M					2														7
Hard-Paste Porcelain	100	1	50	3-9									5.00		1.0	333		6	57	100	1
Painted Floral Abstract	1	2		5																	m
Painted Floral Center 1	1	1	0.	3.5											1,0	233			30		e4
Painted Floral Center 2	1	-											0								en.
Non-matching Painted Floral Center	7	61											-	-	1 11	71 180					9
Other Non-matching Painted Floral	io	03		1	1																10
Painted Chinoiserie	77	7		85	0											985			e.		CI
Non-matching Painted Chinoiserie	1	т	1			1								-							9
Other Non-matching Painted	1	65																			**
Other Non-matching Vessels	1	1	5	iv s		1	П						12 2	016	3						00
Total	26	芨	6	1	1	2	17	100	3	-	2				3		1				26

KEY:

cup = heacup
pl dn = plate, dinner
bw = bowl
pch = pitcher

scr = saucer pot = tva/coffee pot pl tw = plate, twiffer pl tw = plate, muffin mg = mug eag = eag cup con dsh = condiment dish (including butter and candy)

slp bwl = slop bowl size pl sp = maar and/or creamer pl unk = plate, unknown size pl sp = plate, scup pl = plater anisodlaneous and/or unknown vessel

Table 24. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: AF Analytical Unit: AF-II TPQ: 1800

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates		
I desire well c	Tumblers	37	29.1
	Shot Glasses		27.4
	Goblets	-	
	Wine Glasses	- 11	8.7
	Dessert Glasses		
	Other	16	12.6
Teaware	Cups	30	12.0
acarranc.	Saucers		-
	Sugar/Creamers	1.	0.8
	Other		0.0
Serving Pieces	Platters		8
serving rieces	Dishes		
	Decanters		ė .
	Bowls	1	
	Condiment Dishes		
	Salts	2	1.6
	Pitchers	1	1.0
	Other	1	0.8
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles	-	0.6
rood Freparation	Pickle Bottles		
	Sauce Bottles		
	Mustard Bottles	7	5.5
		1 /	3.5
	Nappy Milk Bottles	-	
	Other	2	1.6
Total Character	The state of the s		1.0
Food Storage	Jars Demijohus		
	Other	1	
Millery / Labour	Name and Address of the Address of t	10	7.9
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles Liquor-Style Bottles	10	2.9
	Beer-Style Bottles	2	1.6
	Case Bottles	8	6.3
	Other		6.3
9.6	- Control of the Cont		2
Hygiene	All Forms		1
Cosmetic	Jars Perfume Bottles	1	0.8
		1	0.8
	Cologne Bottles Hair Products	1	2
	Other	-	
11 11 1		-	
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles		2
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles Vials	12	9.4
		12	9.4
A objection	Other		2
Activity	Lamps		
	Globes	-	
	Inks		Ç.
W 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Other		270
Furniture	All Forms	1	0.8
Personal	Snuff Bottles	- 6	4.7
Unidentifiable		10	7.9
Total		127	100.1

Table 25. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: AF Analytical Stratum: AF-II TPQ: 1800

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	3000000	
	Pot/Pan	6 6	
	Other	78	
Architecture	Hardware	10	
	Building Material	(E)	13
	Electrical	78	
	Other	3	1.6
Commercial	Coins	3	1.6
	Other	4	2.2
Furniture	Hardware		
Section 2	Other	5	8
Clothing	Textiles	21	11.4
	Fasteners	20	10.9
	Shoes/Boot Parts	2	1.1
Personal	Cosmetic	- 12	
	Mirror	107	58.2
	Hygiene	4	2.2
	Jewelry	4	2.2
	Tools		
	Sewing Items	2	1.1
	Writing	3.	1.6
	Toys		
	Other	2	1.1
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	1/2	7
	Carriage/Cart Parts	il.	
-106	Other	- 8	3
Other		1	0.5
Unidentifiable	74 Ja	- 8	4.3
Total		184	100.0

Feature N

Feature N was a rectangular wood-lined privy located under the cellar floor of the back tenement on the lot. The feature appeared to have been cleaned by scooping several times, although at least two of those cleanings had left some deposits behind (Figure 12, AS III and AS V). Variously colored sands mixed with brick fragments, ash, coal, decomposed mortar, and stones (AS II) were used to fill the feature when it was finally closed not long after the turn of the twentieth century (Table 1). Only AS IV, the most substantial of the primary deposits, was included in the analysis. This deposit was composed of dark grayish brown silty loam and a pocket of brown, slightly silty coarse sand. The most recent artifact in the deposit dated to 1840. Tables 26–29 summarize the artifacts from AS IV.

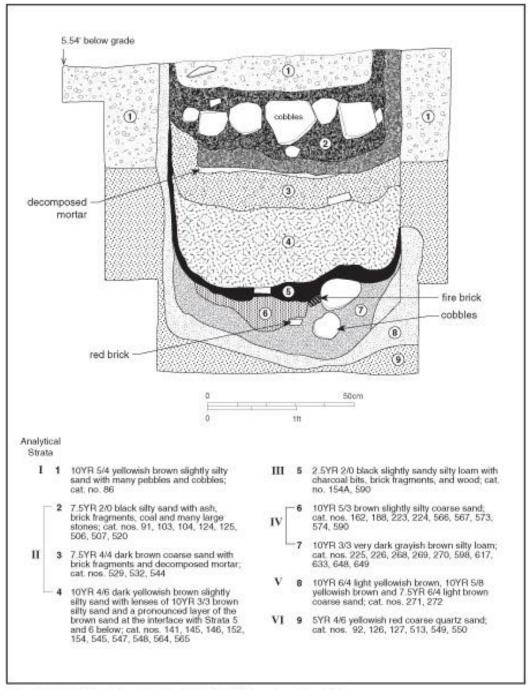


Figure 12. Lot 7, Feature N, wood-lined privy. Profile of fill layers in southern half.

Table 26. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Analytical Stratum: N-IV

Feature: N

TPQ: 1840

Wore Type	Tec	2	Serv	Prep	Stor	Mutte	Uhid	Misc	Hys	House	Total	p.e
Redware	1		1	12	-	1			60		21	14.8
Redware-Flowerpot										1	1	0.7
Creamware-Plain	108	4	8.00	165	100		9		1		œ	5.6
Creamware-Molded		1									1	0.7
Pearlware-Plain	163		1	1	1000	2			10		10	7.0
Pearlware-Painted	11					2					13	9.2
Pearlware-Printed	14	2		100	100						17	12.0
Pearlware-Molded	1					1					2	1.4
Pearlware-Dipped	708	1000	8.00		100	2	2		112		+	2.8
Pearlware-Shell		20	15								21	14.8
Pearlware-Engine-Turned	703		2.00	100	308	1			179		1	0.7
Whiteware-Plain						1			2		3	2.1
Whiteware-Painted	es	1	2.00		100				179		4	2.8
Whiteware-Printed	9	- 2				1					12	8.5
Whiteware-Molded	906	100	2.00	100	308	1			179		1	0.7
Whiteware-Dipped						1					1	0.7
Whiteware-Shell-Edged	16.5	3	334		100						3	2.1
Chinese Export Porcelain	**										4	2.8
Hard-Paste Porcelain	2		1100								2	1.4
Gray Stoneware					8						8	9.6
Buff Stoneware			100		1					1	3	2.1
White Salt-glazed	1										1	0.7
Yellowware						1					1	0.7
Total	43	39	3	13	10	14	7	0	11	2	142	6'66
Percent of Total	30.3	27.5	3.1	6.0	2.0	00	4.0		7.7	1.4	100	2000000

Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

Serv = Serving Riscos Unid = Unidentified

Tbl = Tablewares Mulii = Multi-function

KEY: Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related

Table 27. Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms

Analytical Unit: N-IV

Feature: N

TPQ: 1840

Particular Continue		L		Tech	Serwores						,0	Tablewares							Ser	Serving Pieces			
Feel-Edged	Decorative pottern	ĝ	×	ă	41	/#B#	řš	균등	T. 2	교별	αğ	T.O.	ğ	Ē	689) E M	1	帮	-bd	P.	8-5	Ìš	Pe
Peal-Edged	Blue Shell-Edged	9.70	3 8		32 - 22		S 2	9	ın		ы	-				00 0	ej s	0 - 0	35 8			=	15
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Green Shell-Edged				5 8	١.,	. 2		1		9	NO.				0	. 8	,).	8				6
A A A A A A A A A A	Plain Creamware		1 5		8 8	. ,	. 2		1			2				0	: 8		8_8				4
A A A A A A A A A A	Plain Pearlware				5 8		5 2		1		1 2						1		8 - 8		-2		23
Candecape 2	Venetian Scenery (Blue Print)		100					7															**
Landscape	Canova (Blue Print)	1	10		1	7	01										8				16		N
The control of the	Pastoral Landscape (Blue Print)		2																				N
Fruit Motif 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Non-matching Blue Print	N)	en		ы	0 0	н	2 2	64		-			-1				0 0	B 33		s = 3	S 3	16
Floral/Vine 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Painted Fruit Motif	1	m			0										- 0	- 80	0	-33			- 3	*
Floral ainted	Painted Floral/Vine	51	1			0	. 8		-5					10			× ×	- 0	-33			- 3	m
the dinner of the plate and the plate, uniffer a plate, u	Non-matching Painted Floral	М							æ.														4
thching Chinese 2 1 4 3 1 2 11 11 0 6 9 0 0 0 2 11 Porcelain ton-matching 1 4 3 3 1 2 11 11 0 6 9 0 0 0 2 11 sp. scr = soucer to, dinner polite = polite, willier polite = polite, unknown size and a polite = polite = polite, unknown size and a polite =	Other Painted	1	60	Į.			9					100		e e			à	%			3		**
ton-matching 1 4 3 1 2 11 11 0 6 9 0 0 0 2 1 15 19 3 3 1 2 11 11 0 6 9 0 0 0 2 1 set a source to be solved by the pole, willer and the pole of the p	Non-matching Chinese Export Porcelain	N	1			,	1																4
15 19 3 3 1 2 11 11 0 6 9 0 0 0 2 1 ppot = bod/coffee pot sp bwl = slop bowl size pot me plane, million pot me plane, million pot may not a plane plane, million pot me plane,	Other Non-matching Vessels	4	4	60			,					1		2		2			1				12
up scr = saucer pot = had/coffee pot slp bwl = slop bowl Ne, dinner pl tw = plate, twiffer plate, uniffer plat	Total	15	19	60	m	**	ei	11	11	0	9	6	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	88
er con disk including by age on misclans misclanses and/or un	KEY: cup = heacup pl dn = plete, dinner bw = bowl ech = picher	7 4 E 8	» = plat mug dsh = «	fivet, by	Per one disk	fineluc	9.9.8,3	mf = pa	/coffee ate, mu g cup candyl	pot He o		78 Q. Q. E	bowl : unk = t = plo	slop b plate, u	owl release	n size	/or unit	agr/cm ol sp = g dsh = di	plote, s ish essel	oup oup	or ded	mer	

Table 28. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: N Analytical Unit: N-IV TPQ: 1840

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates	1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	- displanti-
20010111110	Tumblers	30	25.4
	Shot Glasses		
	Goblets		
	Wine Glasses	3	2.5
	Dessert Glasses	-	2 2000
	Other	8	6.8
Teaware	Cups	-	
ten ware	Saucers		6
	Sugar/Creamers		+
	Other		9
Serving Pieces	Platters		<u> </u>
serving rieces	Dishes	1	
	Decanters	4	3.4
	Bowls		3.4
	Condiment Dishes	1	
	Salts	-	Š.
	- T		ē .
	Pitchers		
n 1 m	Other		
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles	2	1.7
	Pickle Bottles		
	Sauce Bottles		
	Mustard Bottles	5	4.2
Evol Character	Nappy		
	Milk Bottles		
	Other		3
Food Storage	Jars		
	Demijohns		
	Other		3
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	13	11.0
	Liquor-Style Bottles		
	Beer-Style Bottles	4	3.4
	Case Bottles	3.	2.5
	Other		
Hygiene	All Forms	1	.8
Cosmetic	Jars		T. Contract
	Perfume Bottles	1	.8
	Cologne Bottles	1	.8
	Hair Products		i com
Santana II I	Other		
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles		8
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles		
	Vials	11	9.3
	Other		2
Activity	Lamps	1	.8
	Globes	7	5.9
	Inks	1	.8
	Other	1	.8
Furniture	All Forms	1	.8
Personal	All Forms	1	.8
Unidentifiable		20	16.9
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	1	400	Asses.

Table 29. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: N Analytical Stratum: N-IV TPQ: 1840

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	3000000	
	Pot/Pan	- 87	
	Other	78	
Architecture	Hardware	25	
-3-5-10-10-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-	Building Material	(E)	3
	Electrical	78	
	Other	4	7.4
Commercial	Coins	1	1.9
	Other		
Furniture	Hardware		
	Other	12	22.2
Clothing	Textiles	- 12	
	Fasteners	- 5	9.3
	Shoes/Boot Parts	2	3.7
Personal	Cosmetic	1	1.9
	Mirror Parts	9	16.7
	Hygiene	- Si	1.9
	Jewelry	4	7.4
	Tools	(I)	
	Sewing Items	3	5.6
	Writing	7	12.9
	Toys	11.	1.9
	Other	2	3.7
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	3/1	
	Carriage/Cart Parts		
	Other	8	2
	Other	2	3.7
Unidentifiable	14 27	18 A	7
Total		54	100.2

Feature O

Feature O was a 3.5-foot-diameter, stone-lined privy that cut through an earlier wood-lined privy (Feature AF) located beneath the cellar floor of the back tenement on Lot 7 (Figure 1). Cross-mends linked the six deposits of fill within the feature walls (Figure 11, AS III), which were overlain by a brown clayey loam including quantities of charcoal, pebbles, and coal (AS I). The fill matrix (AS III) consisted of various shades of brown loam mixed with cobbles, shell, ash, charcoal, coal, and brick. Tables 30–33 summarize the artifacts from AS III which were deposited after 1860.

Table 30. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Feature: O Analytical Stratum: O-III TPQ: 1860

Ware Type	Ten	Thi	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Unid	Misc	Hyg	House	Total	%
Redware	5	1	2	1	3	1			1		14	7.2
Redware-Flowerpot										5	5	2.6
Buff Earthenware										1	1	0.5
Creamware-Plain		1									1	0.5
Pearlware-Painted	2										2	1.0
Pearlware-Shell-Edged		1									1	0.5
Pearlware-Molded			1								1	0.5
Pearlware-Printed		1									1	0.5
Whiteware-Plain	1	2	1								4	2.1
Whiteware-Painted	4										4	2.1
Whiteware-Printed	20	14	1		3	1			1		37	19.1
Whiteware-Molded	1	1									2	1.0
Whiteware-Dipped	1					19					20	10.3
Whiteware-Spatter	- 6									1	7	3.6
Whiteware-Shell-Edged		7									7	3.6
Whiteware-Flowing Colors	4	5									9	4.6
Whiteware-Sponge	2	1									2	1.0
Whiteware-Luster		i				1					1	0.5
Whiteware-Other	1	1				1					3	1.5
Chinese Export Porcelain	2	I	1		1						5	2.6
Bone China	1	1			100						1	0.5
Hard-Paste Porcelain	- 3	I	1				1			2	8	4.1
Gray Stoneware	130	1			14		1			2	17	8.8
Buff Stoneware					1					1	2	1.0
Brown Stoneware	8				1				8		1	0.5
Other Stoneware							1				1	0.5
White Granite-Plain	1	3	2				1		1		8	4.1
White Granite-Printed			1								1	0.5
White Granite-Molded	17	4	1		-				8 3		21	10.8
Yellowware	1	2				1	1			1	6	3.1
Jasper	1	The second									1	0.5
Total	73	45	10	. 1	20	24	5	0	3	13	194	99.7
Percent of Total	37.6	23.2	5.2	0.5	10.3	12.4	2.6	0	1.5	6.7	100	770000

KEY:

Tea = Teawares Tbl = Tablewares
Stor = Storage Multi = Multi-function
Hyg = Hygiene Related

Serv = Serving Pieces Unid = Unidentified Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

sgr/crm = sugar and/or creamer pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish

slp bwl = slop bowl
pl unk = plate, unknown size
pl sp = plate,
pl = plater
assellaneous and/or unknown vessel
misc/unk = miscellaneous and/or unknown vessel

pot = tea/coffee pot pl mf = plate, muffin

scr = saucer pl tw = plate, twiffler

mg = mug can dsh = condiment dish (including butter and candy)

Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms Analytical Unit O-III Table 31.

Feature: O

TPQ: 1860

128 en. 18 NIN in 10 01 0 01 10 00 CV. 14 84 0 Serving Pieces 4 0 듄 m er 喜 4 ŧ -離 -660 0 10 P £ 0 Toblewares N 36 in in O 급별 -10 90 22 94 eu: DI. 교등 23 Ìš rvi ev Ì₽.E ei m #I 9 5 8 (17) 00 ä 64 Non-matching Blue Printed Non-matching Painted Floral Non-matching Flow Blue Non-matching Chinese Export Porcelain Non-matching Molded White Porcelain Alleghany (Blue Print) White Curved Gothic Other Molded White Other Non-matching Vessels White Bootes Union Paneled Hard-Paste Amoy (Flow Blue) White Sydenham Plain Creamware Blue Shell-Edged White Paneled White Primary White Gothic Plain White Porcelain Sponge Willow Spatter Total

KEY:

cup = teacup pl dn = plate, dinner bw = bowl pdh = pitcher A-59

Table 32. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: O Analytical Unit: O-III TPQ: 1860

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	- Constitution
200000	Tumblers	8	7.5
	Shot Glasses		- 100
	Goblets		
	Wine Glasses	3	2.8
	Dessert Glasses		-
	Other	1	0.9
Teaware	Cups	1	-
acaryare.	Saucers		8
	Sugar/Creamers		-
-	Other		ě .
Serving Pieces	Platters		8
serving rieces	Dishes		-
	Decanters	2	1.9
	Bowls		1.9
	The state of the s	1	-
	Condiment Dishes Salts	1	0.9
			0.9
	Pitchers Other		0.9
		1	0.9
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles		8
	Pickle Bottles		
	Sauce Bottles	_	_
	Mustard Bottles		Č.
	Nappy		
	Milk Bottles		e uren
	Other	3	2.8
Food Storage	Jars		
	Demijohns	1	0.9
77	Other		-
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	3	2.8
	Liquor-Style Bottles	4	3.8
	Beer-Style Bottles	3	2.8
	Case Bottles		
****	Other	5	4.7
Hygiene	All Forms		ē.
Cosmetic	Jars	1-	0.9
	Perfume Bottles	2	1.9
	Cologne Bottles	1	0.9
	Hair Products		7
	Other		
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles	27	25.5
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles	7	6.6
	Vials	16	15.1
	Other		8
Activity	Lamps	1	0.9
	Globes		
	Inks	8	7.5
	Other		
Furniture	All Forms		
Personal	All Forms		8
Unidentifiable		- 8	7.5
The state of the s		106	99.5

Table 33.
Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: O Analytical Stratum: O-III TPQ: 1860

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	6	2.5
	Pot/Pan		1
	Other	1	0.4
Architecture	Hardware	8	
-5.55000000	Building Material	- 6	8
	Electrical	19	
	Other	8 1	
Commercial	Coins	12	5.0
	Other	3.	1.3
Furniture	Hardware	4	1.7
S Salar	Other	- 6	2.5
Clothing	Textiles	8 1	1
	Fasteners	65	27.2
	Shoes/Boot Parts	29	12.1
Personal	Cosmetic	2	0.8
	Mirror	63	26.4
	Hygiene	4*	1.7
	Jewelry	4	1.7
	Tools		
	Sewing Items		8
	Writing	18	7.5
	Toys	6	2.5
	Other	1	0.4
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	201	
	Carriage/Cart Parts	il .	
-306	Other	- 8	2
Other	1 2	3	1.3
Unidentifiable	A B	12	5.0
Total		239	100.0

^{* = 3} syringes

5.0 466 Pearl Street, Lot 3/4

Three small features (AA, AB, and W) were investigated on Lot 3/4, and a large excavation unit on the lot (EU 1, Figure 1) exposed the approximately two-foot-deep fill that predated the residential occupation of the lot and the original ground surface which underlay it. The fill (nos. 9, 10, and 11 on Figure 13) consisted of dark brown to dark yellowish brown silty or sandy loam mixed with rocks, cobbles, and gravel. The ground surface, which sloped down in a southerly direction (Figure 13), was covered with the same shell stratum that had been observed in EUs 1 and 2 on the front of Lot 6. However, there were no remains associated with tanning in this location. The buried topsoil was a dark brown sandy and clayey loam. It was underlain by subsoil. The top two feet of fill in EU 1 (nos. 1–8, Figure 13) consisted of silt and sand mixed with architectural debris. Insurance maps do not show any structures in this portion of the yard, but the absence of topsoil below the architectural debris suggests that the surface was covered after it was built up with fill, probably by a wooden shed.

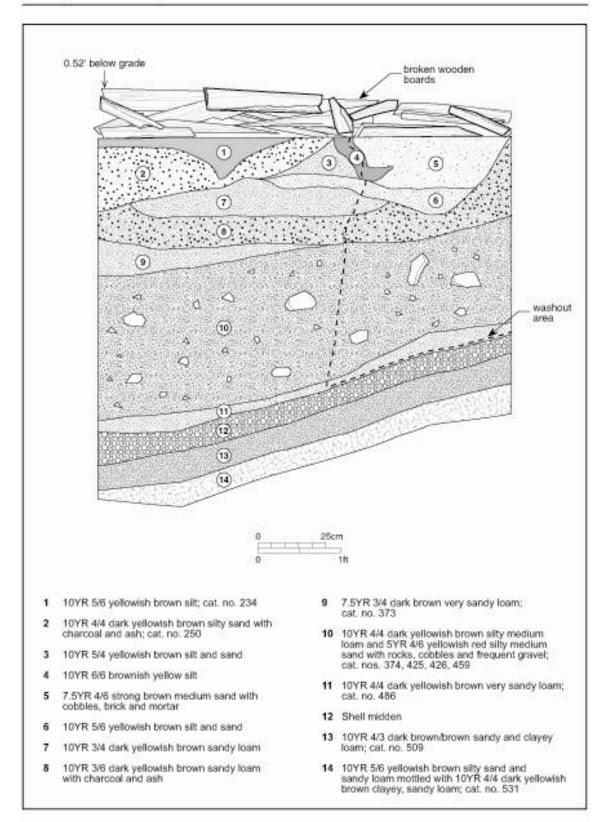


Figure 13. Lot 3/4, EU 1. Profile of fill layers in western half.

Feature W

Feature W was a shallow, rectangular trash pit full of oyster shell (Figure 14). The pit, which was surrounded by red coarse sand with rocks (no. 3 on Figure 14), rested on a bed of strong brown sand (no. 2). The jumble of bricks below the sand and directly below the pit included pieces with coal slag adhering to them suggesting that they had been heated to high temperatures. The combination of oyster shell, heat-altered brick, and charcoal and ash in the soils surrounding the feature suggests the remains of a kiln for producing lime. The kiln had been built on top of topsoil (no. 10 on Figure 14) that overlay the lot fill (no. 13) described in EU 1. The presence of topsoil in this location and a possible post hole cutting into it, represented as Layer 9 in Figure 14, suggests that the western edge of the kiln may have coincided with the structure that covered the area along the western edge of the test unit (marked as Feature X on Figure 1 but not described in the field notes). Few artifacts were recovered from Feature W; no artifact tables were prepared.

6.0 110 Chatham Street and 464 Pearl Street, Lot 52

One major feature, AM, was investigated on Lot 52.

Feature AM

Feature AM was a sandstone box measuring 4 by 8 feet that appears to have served for cold storage. Although the feature was found inside the back wall of the most recent tenement on the lot, it was probably originally inside one of the additions to the back of an earlier structure that faced Chatham Street. It was filled in two episodes (Figure 15). The upper fill consisted of brown sandy loam with very few artifacts. In contrast, the fill below, a dark brown loam with ash, was packed with artifacts. Tables 34–37 summarize the artifacts recovered from AS II. Four wooden planks set into greenish gray sandy loam with gravel created a kind of floor to the feature.

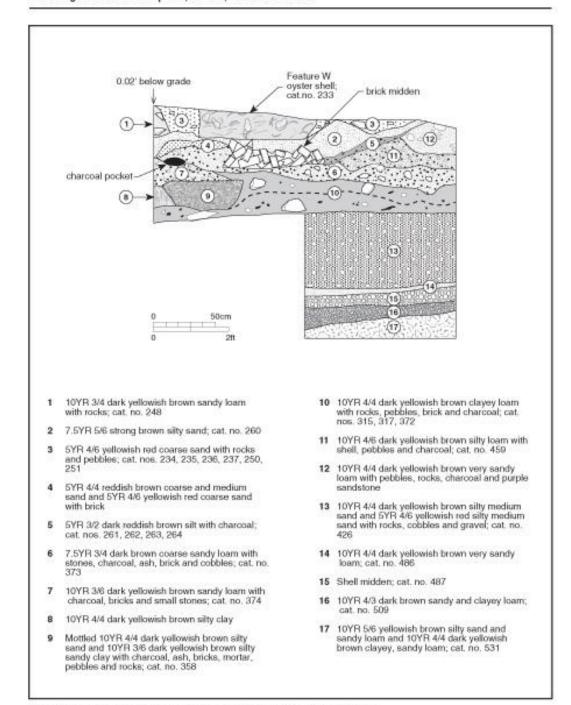


Figure 14. Lot 3/4, Feature W, oyster shell deposit and EU 1. Profile of southern half.

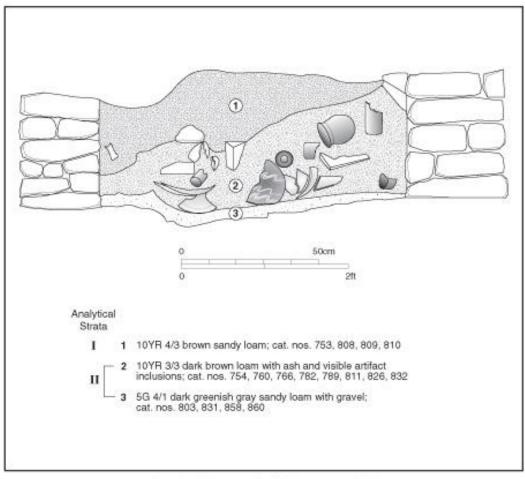


Figure 15. Lot 52, Feature AM, sandstone-lined icehouse. Profile of fill layers in western half.

Table 34. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Feature: AM. Analytical Stratum: AM-II TPQ: 1851

			100	R RELPH	2011 7 9	5.22		17.500	00.58.5	11		
Ware Type	Ten	Tbl	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Unid	Misc	Hyg	House	Total	%
Redware	1	4	8	8	1			18	3	2	45	14.2
Redware-Flowerpot										5	5	1.6
Creamware-Plain	- 6	2	1	2					-6		17	5.4
Creamware-Engine-Turned			4								4	1.3
Creamware-Applied		3.									3:	0.9
Creamware-Molded		1									1	0.3
China Glaze-Printed	1										1	0.3
Pearlware-Plain			3						.6		9	2.8
Pearlware-Painted	-6							1			7	2.2
Pearlware-Printed	9	4	4					4	1		22	7.0
Pearlware-Applied		2	-								2	0.6
Pearlware-Molded					1		1 8	1			1	0.3
Pearlware-Dipped	10	-	2			1		17.7			12	3.8
Pearlware-Pratt			1		-		- 3				1	0.3
Pearlware-Shell-Edged		10	1			1					11	3.5
Pearlware-Engine-Turned			1		-		- 3				1	0.3
Pearlware-Mocha	1	-	-			1					1	0.3
Pearlware-Luster	1				-		- 3				1	0.3
Whiteware-Plain	1	-	1			1		3	6		11	3.5
Whiteware-Painted	1				-		1				1	0.3
Whiteware-Printed	28	35	9			1		10			82	25.9
Whiteware-Molded					-		- 5	1			1	0.3
Whiteware-Dipped	1	-	2			1		1			4	1.3
Whiteware-Spatter		1			-		- 3				1	0.3
Whiteware-Mocha	1	-				1		$\overline{}$			1	0.3
Whiteware-Annular	1				-		- 3				1	0.3
Whiteware-Luster	1	-				1		$\overline{}$			1	0.3
Chinese Export Porcelain	17				-		1		0		17	5.4
Bone China	4	-				1		1		1	6	1.9
Soft-Paste Porcelain	3		1		-		- 8				4	1.3
Gray Stoneware	1	-	-		8	1		5:	1		14	4.4
Buff Stoneware			2	2	4		8	3			11	3.5
Lustered Stoneware		-	-	200		1		2			2	0.6
White Granite-Plain		5			3		- 5	1	3		9	2.8
Yellowware				5:							5	1.6
Jasper			1								1	0.3
Total	93	67	41	17			13	51	26	8	316	99.7
Percent of Total	29.3	21.1	12.9	5.4	4.1			16.7	8.2	2.5	100.2	

KEY:

Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function Serv = Serving Pieces Unid = Unidentified Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

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	Forms
Table 35.	Ceramic Patterns by Vessel

Analytical Unit: AM-II

Feature: AM

TPQ: 1851

m N 84 Serving Pieces en 10 3 12 en 0 er, 幸 el 0 ... a a 4 4 86 Ē Tablewares 13 NN 0 100 古首 N 4 12 LO. Z.E Ŧ. 16 m 2.5 15 61 100 61 13 狙 io. ø 4 33 m OB en: di io 4 37 rd. Non-matching Blue Print Chinese Export Porcelain: House & Tree Non-matching Chinoiserie Landscape Canova (Blue Printed) Lustered Bone China Other Non-matching Non-matching Red Printed Chinoiserie Plain Creamware Blue Shell Edge Non-matching Painted Floral Non-matching Old Blue Print Paneled White Japan Flowers Plain White Blue Reed Dipped Willow Vessels Total

2004

2 10

01 10 0 8

KE

cup = teacup pl dn = plate, dinner bw = bowl pch = pitcher

mg = mvg can dsh = condiment dish (including butter and candy) pl tw = plate, twiffer scr = soucer

pot = tea/coffee pot pl mf = plate, muffin

sip bwl = slop bowl
pl unk = plate, unknown size
pl the plate,
plt = plater
misc/unk = miscellaneous and/or unknown vessel

sgr/cm = sugar and/or creamer pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish

Table 36. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: AM Analytical Unit: AM-II TPQ: 1851

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates		
ERECUL WALLE	Tumblers	73	30.8
	Shot Glasses	X.00	, 1145.02
	Goblets	2	0.8
	Wine Glasses	5	2.1
	Dessert Glasses	1900	4.1
	Other		
Teaware	Cups		9
icawate	Saucers		
	Sugar/Creamers		
	Other	1	0.4
Serving Pieces	Platters		0.4
serving rieces	Dishes	-	
			4020
	Decanters Bowls	3	1.3
		1	0.4
	Condiment Dishes		
	Salts	3	1.3
-	Pitchers		-
	Other	5	2.1
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles		
	Pickle Bottles	1	0.4
	Sauce Bottles	1	0.4
	Mustard Bottles		
	Nappy		
	Milk Bottles		8
	Other	1	0.4
Food Storage	Jars		
272510100789AC	Demijohns	3	1.3
	Other		
Wine/Liquoz	Wine-Style Bottles	28	11.8
25 Orto House com	Liquor-Style Bottles	87.6	
	Beer-Style Bottles	.6	2.5
	Case Bottles	1	0.4
	Other		8 19001
Hygiene	All Forms		
Cosmetic	Jar		d.
-50001005-00	Perfume Bottles		á
	Cologne Bottles		
	Hair Products		
	Other	2	0.8
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles	5	2.1
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles	1.	0.4
	Vials	17	7.2
	Other	2	0.8
Activity	Lamps	21	8.9
3000M2 = =	Globes	21	8.9
	Inks	1	0.4
	Other	1	5.3
Furniture	All Forms		2
Personal	All Forms		8
Unidentifiable	7 M. 138 Mile.	33	13.9
Total	L	237	99.8

Table 37.
Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: AM Analytical Stratum: AM-II TPQ: 1851

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	16	3.7
	Pot/Pan	77	1
toronomica roccio	Other	6 6 61	0.2
Architecture	Hardware	7	1.6
	Building Material		-
	Electrical	8 8	15
	Other		8
Commercial	Coins	10	2.3
2507-127-1-1	Other	31.	0.2
Furniture	Hardware	15	3.5
	Other	3	0.7
Clothing	Textiles	2	0.5
	Fasteners	77	17.9
	Shoes/Boot Parts	7	1.6
Personal	Cosmetic	8 6	
72211VV-2	Mirror	74	17.2
	Hygiene	31	7.2
	Jewelry	54	12.5
	Tools	3	0.7
	Sewing Items	71	16.5
	Writing	14	3.2
	Toys	3	0.7
	Other	- 11	2.6
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	15	
201011212011V3C	Carriage/Cart Parts	8	ŝ
	Other	(4)	
	Military	15 L	
-27	All	5	1.2
Other		2	0.5
Unidentifiable	1.00	24	5.6
Total		431	100.1

7.0 Orange (Baxter) Street, Lot 47

Six major features (AH, AT, AK, AL, AJ), two of them overlapping (AH/AT), were uncovered on Lot 47. Feature AJ was not excavated.

Feature AH/AT

Feature AH, a stone-lined oval privy measuring about 5 feet across, overlay an earlier wood-lined box privy, Feature AT. The primary fill of Feature AT (Figure 16, AS III) was sealed by a layer of sand (AS II) which may have been the base for the later privy. The TPQ for the sand layer was 1820. The primary black organic deposit in Feature AT lay on top of a very pale brown lime deposit that rested on the wooden bottom of the box. Table 38 summarizes the ceramics from Feature AT, AS III. One creamware dinner plate was identified in the deposit; there were two unidentifiable glass vessels and no small finds. The fill of the later privy (AS I), including both artifacts and architectural debris, lay on top of, and was distinct from, the sand that separated the two privy shafts. The fill consisted of silty sand with bricks and sandy silt with mortar. The strong brown sand in the middle of the feature may have been what was left of an in situ privy deposit. No artifact tables were made for AS I; its TPQ was 1870 (Table 1). Feature AH, AS II produced only one painted whiteware tea vessel and one miscellaneous redware vessel. An unidentifiable piece of glass and one piece of textile were the only other artifacts identified from Feature AH, AS II.

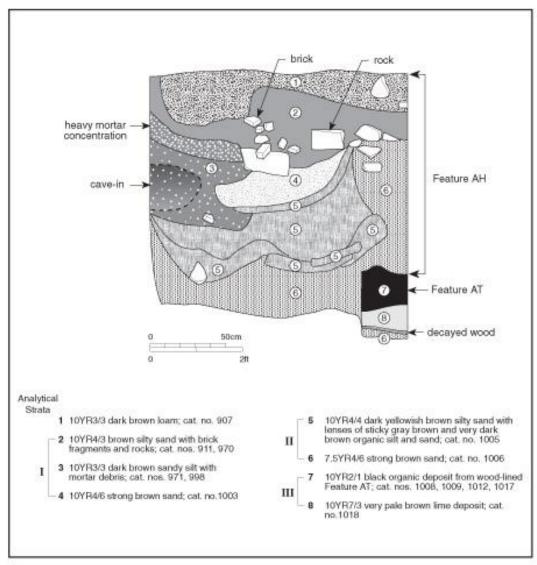


Figure 16. Lot 47, Features AH and AT. Profile of fill layers in western half of each feature.

Table 38. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Feature: AT

Analytical Stratum: AT-III

TPQ: 1800

Ware Type	Tea	TЫ	Serv	Prop	Stor	Mulis	Unid	Misc	Нув	House	Total	%
Redware				1			0.000				1	14.3
Redware-Flowerpot				- 145						1	1	14.3
Creamware-Plain		1						1			2	28.6
Gray Stoneware								1			1	14.3
Buff Stoneware					1						1	14.3
Tin Glaze								1			1	14.3
Total		1		1	1			3		1	7	100.1
Percent of Total		14.3		14.3	14.3			42.9		14.3		100.1

KEY:

Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function Serv = Serving Pieces Unid = Unidentified Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

Hyg = Hygiene Related

Feature AK

Feature AK was a red sandstone-lined privy measuring about 6 feet in diameter. Primary fill layers at the bottom of AK, AS III and IV (not visible on Figure 17) had been covered with a deep stratum of coal, ash, and cinder (AS I) and a stratum of clay loam (AS II). The ceramic vessels from AS III are summarized in Table 39. Only one unidentifiable glass vessel was recovered from AS III and one clothes pin. The artifact assemblage from AS IV is summarized in Tables 40–44. Tables 45–47 summarize the finds from AS I. AS II included few artifacts; no TPQ was calculated.

Table 39. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Feature: AK

Analytical Stratum: AK-III

TPQ:1840

Ware Type	Tea	ты	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Unid	Misc	Hyg	House	Total	%
Pearlware-Painted	1								acet.		1	10.0
Pearlware-Dipped		à l	1		3		8	1			1	10.0
Whiteware-Printed	1							1	1		3	30.0
Chinese Export Porcelain	1				3				ŝ.		I	10.0
Hard-Paste Porcelain								1			1	10.0
Gray Stoneware					3			2	8		2	20.0
Buff Stoneware								1			1	10.0
White Granite-Molded												
Total	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	10	100.0
Percent of Total	30.0							60.0	10.0		100.0	3

KEY:

Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function Serv = Serving Pieces Unid = Unidentified Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

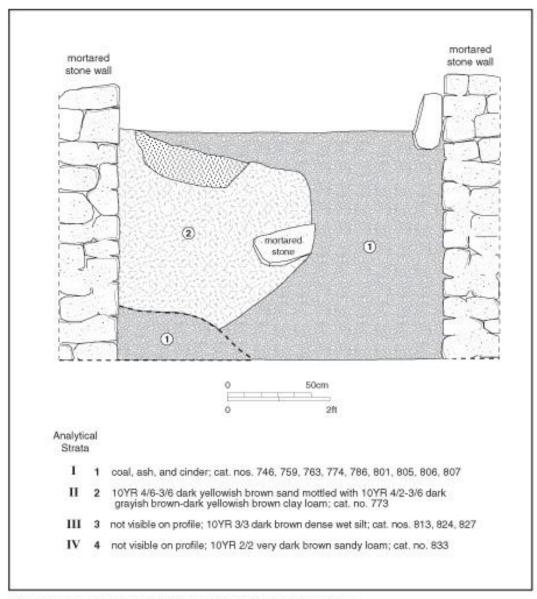


Figure 17. Lot 47, Feature AK, stone-lined privy. Profile of fill layers in northern half.

Table 40. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Analytical Stratum: AK-IV

Feature: AK

TPQ: 1800

Ware Type	Ted	2	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Privit	Misc	Hyg	House	Total	ale.
Redware	8			2				1	E .		3	14.3
Redware-Flowerpot										1	1	4.8
Pearlware-Printed	2	2									3	14.3
Pearlware-Shell-Edged		6									6	42.9
Pearlware-Dipped						1					10	4.8
Chinese Export Porcelain	2										2	9.5
Hard-Paste Porcelain	1										1	4.8
Gray Stoneware					.1						10	4,8
Total	5	10	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	21	100.2
Percent of Total	23.8	47.6		9.5	4.8	4.8		4.8		4.8	100.1	

Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related

Tbl = Tablewares Mulii = Multi-function

rv = Serving Pieces id = Unidentified

Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

Table 41. Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms

	Fea	Feature: AK	×				~	Analyti	cal Un	Analytical Unit: AK-IV	2					TPQ: 1800	008					
	L		Team	Serwores		Γ				,a	Toblewares	2			Г			Sec	Serving Pieces	,	Г	
Decorative pattern	dno	¥	ž.	4]	JA E	/¥ /# /# /#	7L-5	78.2E	Z.E	귭뼣	Z.O	ł	E	§ 16.	misc/ unk	克	ple deh peh bw	Peh		8 -8	ìš	Tole To
Blue Shell-edge				Ĺ.,			21	т	6								9 10			į.,		90
Willow		171			-17	12		- 6	2		1	100	55	1	- 13	:3						m
Printed				_	-17	12	1	- 6	27		1	- 13	- 55	- 0	13	:3						-
Chinese Export Porcelain		m																				m
Total		in			,		3	en	3					1								15
KEY: cup = heacup pl dn = plate, dinner hun = head	8-0-1	scr = saucer pl tw = plate, twiffler	re te, twill	Her		8-4	pot = had/coffee pot pl mf = plote, muffen	coffee ste, mu	± get		-9 0.1	slp bod = sk pl unk = pla	sip bwl = slop bowl pl unk = plate, unknown size	lwc nknowr	5/2/6	* 11.7	agr/crm = sugar an pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish	= sugo plate, s	ign/cm = sugar and/or areamer pl sp = plate, soup	or cred	ě	

mg = mvg can dsh = condiment dish (including butter and candy)

pff = pteffer misc/unk = miscellaneous and/or unknown vessel

Table 42. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: AK Analytical Unit: AK-IV TPQ: 1800

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates		
January and	Tumblers	14	37.8
	Shot Glasses	1 17	
	Goblets	-	
	Wine Glasses	4	10.8
	Dessert Glasses	-	10.0
	Other		
Teaware	Cups		0
teaware	Saucers		8
	Sugar/Creamers		
	Other		
Coming IXams	Platters		2
Serving Pieces	Dishes		
	Decanters	-	ė –
	Bowls Bowls		8
	Condiment Dishes	-	
	Salts	4	2.7
	Pitchers		
	Other		
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles		3
	Pickle Bottles		
	Sauce Bottles		
	Mustard Bottles		3
	Nappy		
	Milk Bottles		
	Other	2	5.4
Food Storage	Jars		
	Demijohns		
	Other		2
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	4	10.8
	Liquor-Style Bottles		
	Beer-Style Bottles		2
	Case Bottles		7
	Other		
Hygiene	All Forms		i i
Cosmetic	Jars		
	Perfume Bottles		
	Cologne Bottles		8
	Hair Products		
	Other		
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles		8
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles		
	Vials	10	27.0
	Other		
Activity	Lamps		
	Globes		-
	Inks	3	9
	Other		7
Furniture	All Forms		
Personal	All Forms		6
Unidentifiable	All Forms	-3	F.1.
77.20.00		2	5.4
Total	E 3	37	99.9

Table 43. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: AK Analytical Stratum: AK-IV TPQ: 1800

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	200000	104000000000000000000000000000000000000
20-22/4	Pot/Pan	- 6 P	13
	Other	- 1	
Architecture	Hardware		
-3-550000000	Building Material	- 6 G	8
	Electrical	- 1	
	Other	- 6	
Commercial	Coins	- 6	8
	Other	1	
Furniture	Hardware		
	Other	5 7	13
Clothing	Textiles	1	2.8
	Fasteners	12	33.3
	Shoes/Boot Parts	2	5.6
Personal	Cosmetic	F) 1	
	Mirror Parts		
	Hygiene	6 6	8
	Jewelry	E .	
	Tools	(1)	
	Sewing Items	- 01	2.8
	Writing	2	5.6
	Toys	01.	2.8
242	Other	4	11.1
Household	Clothes Pin	3/1	
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes		
4-0-04-00-04	Carriage/Cart Parts	8	2
	Other	15 T	
Other	10	6	16.7
Unidentifiable	3 S	7	19.4
Total		36	100.1

Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function

KEP: Tea = Teawares Stor = Starage Hyg = Hygiene Related

Table 44. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Analytical Stratum: AK-I

Feature: AK

TPQ: 1890

Redware								6			4	9.3
Redware-Flowerpot											4	9.3
Pearlware-Painted	1										1	2.3
Pearlware-Printed	2										2	4.7
Pearlware-Shell-Edged	(S)	1			X						1	2.3
Whiteware-Printed	1				1						2	4.7
Whiteware-Other	0							1			1	2.3
Chinese Export Porcelain	0.	1			3	2		1			2	4.7
Bone China	1		1	2-	2	9					2	4.7
Gray Stoneware				2-	4	0					4	9.3
Buff Stoneware				2	4			2	1		7	16.3
Other Stoneware				2-				1			1	2.3
White Granite-Plain	60	2		2-		1					9	14.0
Yellowware				2	5	0		2			2	4.7
Hard-Paste Porcelain	1				3 -				2	1	4	9.3
Total	6	5	1	0	6	1	0	10	3	2	43	100.2
Percent of Total	20.9	9'11	2.3		20.9	2.3		23.3	7.0	11.6	6'66	

Table 45. Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms

Analytical Unit: AK-I

Feature: AK

TPQ: 1890

	L		Teawares	59.00		Г				loi.	Toblewares				Г			Serv	Serving Pieces	2	20	
Decorative pattern	dno	E S	Z	歌	/age	Ìŧ	죠등	T. B	重	교별	Z P	£	P	g a	misk/	ŧ.	ŧ	Pch	hw	8- 6	¥ \$	Total
Plain White	21	61						N	-			1					1	3 39		3-2	+	90
Green Shell-edge		1								-		1				1 18	ď	- 33			1	+
Willow	***	- 5										1				183	ď	- 13				+
Non-matching Printed		- 35				m						1				1 18	- 0	- 33				(1)
Painted Band	-												- 1			. 8	ľ					+
Chinese Export Porcelain										-												1
Total	4	2		E 10		3		2	-	2		8 9		32 - 55	(X (8)	8 8		8 8		6 6	1	15

cup = teacup pl dn = plote, dinner bw = bowl pch = pitcher

scr = saucer
pl tw = plate, twiffler
pl tw = plate, twiffler
mg = mag
con pl = condiment dish (including buffer and candy)

sgr/cm = sugar and/or creamer pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish sp bwl = slop bowl
pl unk = plate, unknown size
pl = plate,
pl = plate
misc, unk = miscellaneous and/or unknown vessel

Table 50. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: AL Analytical Unit: AL-II TPQ: 1860

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates	2	1.7
	Tumblers	22	18.6
	Shot Glasses		
	Goblets	1.	0.8
	Misc. Stemware	2	1.7
	Wine Glasses		
	Dessert Glasses		
	Other		3
Teaware	Cups		
	Saucers		
	Sugar/Creamers		3
	Other		Š.
Serving Pieces	Platters		
	Dishes		3
	Decanters		i i
	Bowls		
	Condiment Dishes		8
	Salts	3	2.5
	Pitchers		
	Other	1	0.8
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles	3.	2.5
	Pickle Bottles		
	Sauce Bottles		2
	Mustard Bottles		8
	Nappy		
	Milk Bottles		8
	Other	1	0.8
Food Storage	Jars		
	Demijohns	1	0.8
	Other		7
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	27	22.9
-(t)-d)	Liquor-Style Bottles	3	8
	Beer-Style Bottles	3	2.5
	Case Bottles		
The state of the s	Other	2	1.7
Hygiene	All Forms		7
Cosmetic	Jars		
	Perfume Bottles	12	10.2
	Cologne Bottles		
	Hair Products		
onwoode I	Other		?
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles	4	3.4
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles	2	1.7
	Vials		2
	Other		ir .
Activity	Lamps	6	5.1
	Globes	2	1.7
	Inks	1	0.8
	Other		
Furniture	All Forms	1	0.8
Personal	All Forms	1	0.8
Unidentifiable		21	17.8
Total		118	99.6

Table 51. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: AL Analytical Stratum: AL-II TPQ: 1860

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	3850900	1040044141051
C-1274	Pot/Pan		
	Other	2	1.6
Architecture	Hardware	2	1.6
Building Material	Electrical		
	Other	19	
Commercial	Coins	7	5.6
	Other		13
Furniture	Hardware	4	3.2
	Other	1	0.8
Clothing	Textiles	1	0.8
	Fasteners	39	31.0
1920-1921	Shoes/Boot Parts	14	11.1
Personal	Cosmetic	7	5.6
	Mirror Parts	15	11.9
	Hygiene *	1.	0.8
	Jewelry	- 4	3.2
	Tools	- E	1
	Sewing Items	A man	
	Writing	15	11.9
	Toys	5	4.0
W. L. S. C. S.	Other	1	0.8
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	8	2 0.00
	Carriage/Cart Parts	- 53	7
	Other		
Other	(A) (A	2	1.6
Unidentifiable		6	4.8
Total		126	100.3

Table 52. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group Analytical Stratum: AL-I

Feature: AL

PQ: 1870

Ware Type	94	2	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Unid	Misc	Hys	House	Total	at .
Redware			9		-					0.00000	1	8.3
Gray Stoneware	0					9.			- 3	1	1	8.3
Whiteware-Flow		-									1	8.3
Hard-Paste Porcelain	1										1	8.3
White Granite-Plain	2	3									5	41.7
White Granite-Molded	2										2	16.7
Parian										1	1	8.3
Total	22	79	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	6'66
Percent of Total	41.7	33.3			8.3					16.7	100	

KEV.

Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related

Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function

rving Reces

Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

Table 53. Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms

Analytical Unit: AL-I

Feature: AL

TPQ: 1870

			Teawares	saus						To	Tablewares				-			Serv	Serving Pieces	*		
Decorative pattern	dita	¥	ı	£.	J ₽.E	¥ ¥	Z -5	Z.E	Z.E	西	Z.9	ž	E	g-1.	misc/	1	章	Έ	ī	8 - 8	11	108
Plain White	-	1					N	-							8	15	-17	100				ın
Flow Blue	1000	188		1935	192)		-							- 0				1500				-
Molded White	7	18		1935	(69)									- 3				1500				N
Plain Porcelain						1											-					1
Total	60	1		9. 4		1	3	1						7								6

KE

cup = teacup pl dn = plate, dinner bw = bowl pdh = pitcher

scr = saucer
pl tw = plate, twiffer
pl tw = plate, twiffer
mg = mag
con pl = condiment dish (including butter and candy)

sgr/crm = sugar and/or areamer pl sp = plothe, soup dsh = dish slp bwl = slop bowl sgx, con = su pl unk = plate, unknown size pl sp = plate, pl = platter misc/unk = miscellaneaus and/or unknown vessel

Table 54. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: AL Analytical Unit: AL-I TPQ: 1870

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates		. 0.000000
20000	Tumblers		2
	Shot Glasses		-
	Goblets	1	2.6
	Misc. Stemware		
	Wine Glasses	2	5.3
	Dessert Glasses		
	Other		2
Teaware	Cups		-
350.7500	Saucers		
	Sugar/Creamers		1
	Other		
Serving Pieces	Platters		
Serving, Freces	Dishes		0
	Decanters	1	2.6
	Bowls	1	40
	Condiment Dishes		2
	Salts		i i
	Pitchers		
	Other		0
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles		8
roos rreparation	Pickle Bottles	1	2.6
	Sauce Bottles	i	2.6
	Mustard Bottles		2.0
	Nappy	1	
	Milk Bottles		2
	Other	1	
Food Storage	lars	1	
Pood Storage	Demijohns		ē .
	Other	1	-
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	4	10.5
rvine) Laquin	Liquor-Style Bottles	-	40.0
	Beer-Style Bottles	1	
	Case Bottles	1	
	Other		1
Hygiene	All Forms	1	
Cosmetic	lars	1	-
Comment	Perfume Bottles		2
	Cologne Bottles	1	-
	Hair Products	1	
	Other		ė –
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles	_	-
JANUAR WAR	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles		-
	Vials	1	2.6
	Other	1	2.0
Activity		2	5.3
ALAIVILY.	Lamps Globes	- 20	3.3
	Inks	1	2.6
	Other		4.0
Eurnitum	All Forms		
Furniture Personal	All Forms	1	
Personal Unidentifiable	All Poells	24	62.2
		_	63.2
Total		38	99.9

Table 55. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: AL Analytical Stratum: AL-I TPQ: 1870.

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	200000	and policy controls
	Pot/Pan	6 6	3
	Other	7	
Architecture	Hardware	4	2.0
Building Material	Electrical		3
- Marian	Other	7	
Commercial	Coins	1 1	0.5
	Other		3
Furniture	Hardware	3	1.5
	Other	13	6.4
Clothing	Textiles	12	5.9
	Fasteners	114	55.9
	Shoes/Boot Parts	- 5	2.5
Personal	Cosmetic	- 5	2.5
	Mirror Parts	16	7.8
	Hygiene	1*	0.5
	Jewelry	3	1.5
	Tools	12	
	Sewing Items		
	Writing	2	1.0
	Toys	9	
	Other	1 1	0.5
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	- 8	2
	Carriage/Cart Parts	12	
	Other		
Other		- 8	2
Unidentifiable	1.5	21	10.3
		3	1.5
Total		204	100.3

^{*}Syringe

Feature Al

Feature AI, a red-sandstone-lined privy measuring almost 5 feet in diameter, had been cut by a tenement wall (Figure 1), but more than 12 feet of the shaft was still intact. A primary fill deposit at the bottom of the feature (Figure 19, AS III) was covered with a deep secondary deposit of sand, coal, and coal ash (AS II). The primary deposit consisted of strong brown fine sand with lenses of very dark gray to black silty sand with pockets of coal. Few artifacts were found in the primary deposit; no artifact tables are included. The matrix of the overlying fill (AS II) was composed of various colors of sand including some coal and coal ash. Tables 56–59 summarize the many artifacts recovered from this deposit.

Appendix A

Archeological Feature Descriptions, Profiles, and Artifact Tables

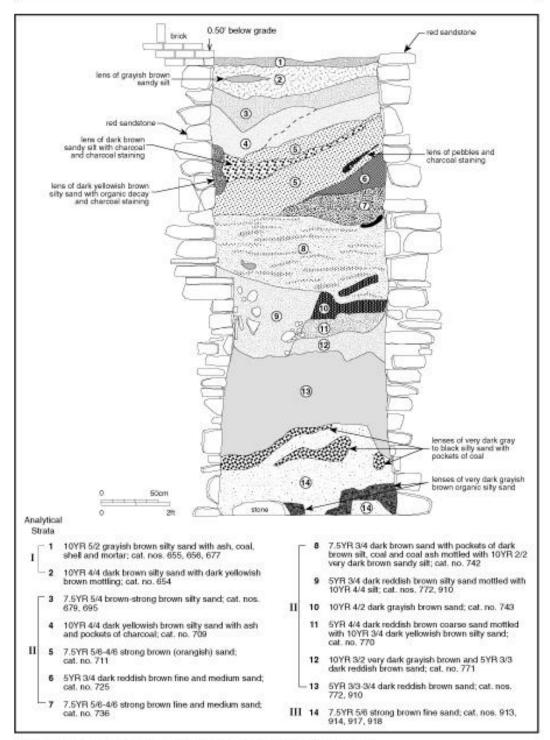


Figure 19. Lot 47, Feature AI, stone-lined privy. Profile of fill layers in northeastern half.

Table 56. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Feature: Al Analytical Stratum: Al-II TPQ: 1850

Ware Type	Tea	Thi	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Unid	Misc	Hyg	House	Total	%
Redware				8	4			6	V	2	20	12.7
Redware-Flowerpot										7	7	4.5
Creamware-Plain		3	1			3		2	1		10	6.4
Creamware-Molded		3									3	1.9
Creamware-Feather-Edged								2			2	1.3
Creamware-Printed								1			1	0.6
Pearlware-Plain						1					1	0.6
Pearlware-Painted	7										7	4.5
Pearlware-Printed	5	4						4			13	8.3
Pearlware-Dipped		1				1		1			3	1.9
Pearlware-Shell		11					- 9	3	8		14	8.9
Pearlware-Engine-Turned	1		1								1	0.6
Whiteware-Plain		1	7-63			3 8	- 3	1	1		2	1.3
Whiteware-Painted	3						1				4	2.5
Whiteware-Printed	4					1	- 11	4	1		8	5.1
Whiteware-Dipped		1				1		1			3	1.9
Whiteware-Shell-Edged		3	1 1				- 8	1	1		4	2.5
Whiteware-Annular	1					1					1	0.6
Chinese Export Porcelain	15	2				100	- 8	2	1		19	12.1
Soft-Paste Porcelain								1			1	0.6
Gray Stoneware		1 3	1 8		7	3	1 8	2			9	5.7
Buff Stoneware					2				1		3	1.9
White Granite-Plain		1	1 8		310	3	- 8		100		1	0.6
White Granite-Molded	3	3						2			8	5.1
Yellowware		100				8	1 8	1			1	0.6
Black Basalt	1										1	0.6
Tin-Glazed		1 3				3	1 8	3			3	1.9
Hard-Paste Porcelain	1							1			2	1.3
White Salt-Glazed		1 3				1 8	1 8	2			2	1.3
Whieldon		1						1			2	1.3
Other	1				1		Ĭ,	200			1	0.6
Total	40	34	2	8	13	7	1	41	2	9	157	99.7
Percent of Total	25.5	21.7	1.3	5.1	8.3	4.5	0.6	26.1	1.3	5.7	100.1	

KEY:

Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function Serv = Serving Pieces Unid = Unidentified Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

	Feath	Feature: Al					`	Indyti	Analytical Unit: Al-II	# A-II					1	TPQ: 1850	0				
	L		Incrayora	100		r				10	Toblewores				H			Serving Paces	9000		1
Decorative pattern	dno	3%	bot	4.4	/J. W.	sik/	T-E	T.E	Z.E	IT W	7L ():	Pag	ē	cup mi	misc/ unk p	ē.	dsh pch	h bw	85 E	SA A	Total
Plain Creamware								p=4		-	-	9. 15				-					49
Blue Shell-Edged								pet		en	-										9
Green Shell-Edged								-		7				0.37	2	- 2					9
Other Shell-Edged										7											7
Plain White										7						- 2					61
Paneled White	61	-			-			pet		-	-					- 2					ħ
Molded Creamware									-	13		П				- 2					т
Non-matching Blue Printed	1	4				7	-	7							2						12
Non-matching Polychrome Chinese Porcelain	1					1			1				20			6 (8		5 3			6
Non-matching Blue Chinese Porcelain		М				9						1					_			Ĵ.	œ
Non-matching Red Chinese Porcelain	14	73										-									in.
Non-matching Painted Floral	и					^															10
Other Non-matching		1	1			2			-		П				1		-	-			90
Total	œ	11	-	0	-	19	3	9	3	13	3	0	0	0	9	1 0	PH.	-	0	0	92
KEY:																					
cnb = peachb	ğ	acr = saucer				tod.	= hed/c	pot = hea/coffee pot	t		물	H P	lwod dols = lwd dis	7		/iBs	cum = s	ugar ar	agr/cm = sugar and/or creamer	amer	
pl dn = plate, dinner bw = bawl ach = pitcher	- B 8	pl tw = plate, twiffler mg = mug con glu = conginuers dish (including butter and)	, twill	F 2	includin	F P	f = pla pl = cu	pl mf = plate, muffin cup pl = cup plate buffer and candyl	, e		2.2.8	pl unk = pla ph = platter misc/unk =	date, un	pl unk = plate, unknown size pl sp = plate plt = plater misc'unk = miscellamous and/or unknown vessel	aze az	Ash Ash	pl sp = plost dsh = dish known vesse	pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish known vessel			

Table 58. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: Al Analytical Unit: Al-II TPQ: 1850

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	
and the state	Tumblers	3	6.4
	Shot Glasses		
	Goblets	1	
	Misc. Stemware	- 5	10.6
	Wine Glasses	1	1000
	Dessert Glasses	1	
	Other		
Teaware	Cups	1	
TO POLICE	Saucers	1	
	Sugar/Creamers		-
	Other	1	
Serving Pieces	Platters	1	
Dearing, Freees	Dishes	-	
	Decanters		Š
	Bowls	1	
	Condiment Dishes		1
	Salts		1
	Pitchers	1	
	Other		8
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles		
ruosi rieparation	Pickle Bottles	1	
	Sauce Bottles	1	2.1
	Mustard Bottles	1	2.1
	Nappy	1	
	Milk Bottles		ė –
	Other		
Food Storage	lars	1	
Food Storage	Demijohns	2	4.3
	Other	1	
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	7	14.9
rrine/ Linguis	Liquor-Style Bottles		
	Beer-Style Bottles	1	
	Case Bottles	3	6.4
	Other		
Hygiene	All Forms		
Cosmetic	lars	1	
Cosmenc	Perfume Bottles		8
	Cologne Bottles	1	
	Hair Products	1	
	Other		8
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles		
NEGRUMA	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles	1	
	Vials	1.	2.1
	Other		2.1
Activity	Lamps	3	6.4
ALSTRIA	Globes		6.4
	Inks		
	Other	1	2.1
Furniture	All Forms	-1	- 21
Personal	All Forms	1	0
Personal Unidentifiable	Pail Porties	21	44.7
	-		
Total		47	100.0

Table 59. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: Al Analytical Stratum: Al-II TPQ: 1850.

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	1	1.3
	Pot/Pan		3 555
	Other	3	3.8
Architecture	Hardware	1	1.3
	Building Material		3 55
	Electrical		
	Other	2	
Commercial	Coins	31	1.3
	Other	1	1.3
Furniture	Hardware	1	1.3
	Other	4	5.0
Clothing	Textiles	- 5	
	Fasteners	27	33.8
	Shoes/Boot Parts	15	18.8
Personal	Cosmetic	5	
	Mirror Parts	5	6.3
	Hygiene	1*	1.3
	Jewelry	2	2.5
	Tools		3
	Sewing Items	30	
	Writing	8	10.0
	Toys	1	1.3
	Other	1	1.3
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	5	
	Carriage/Cart Parts	1	1.3
	Other	3	3 525
Other	1 2	- 5	
Unidentifiable	N.O.	7	8.8
Total		80	100.7

^{*}Syringe

Feature H

Feature H was a stone-lined privy measuring about 4.5 feet in diameter that had been filled (Figure 20, AS IV), but subsequently disturbed by a builder's trench (AS II) for the back foundation of a tenement that was built on the lot in the 1890s. The overburden (AS I) consisted of brown sand with gravel, brick fragments, charcoal, and mortar. Below it was a fill deposit (AS III) that appeared to have been used to level off the lower fill that had slumped (see Figure 20). AS III consisted of dark brown-black silty sand with mortar and charcoal. The matrix of AS IV was medium sand mixed with mortar fragments and charcoal. The main distinction between AS II and IV was the amount of construction debris in the matrix. The brick, bluestone, and cobbles in AS II were probably related to the construction of the tenement wall which cut through the fill already in the feature. The artifacts from AS II and IV belong to the same assemblage. Tables 60–63 summarize the artifacts from AS II and Tables 64–67 summarize the artifacts from AS IV. Pockets of fill within AS IV (e.g., cat. no. 346) appeared to be distinct and may have represented in-use deposits that mixed with the later large dumping of industrial materials from the tailoring activities on the lot.

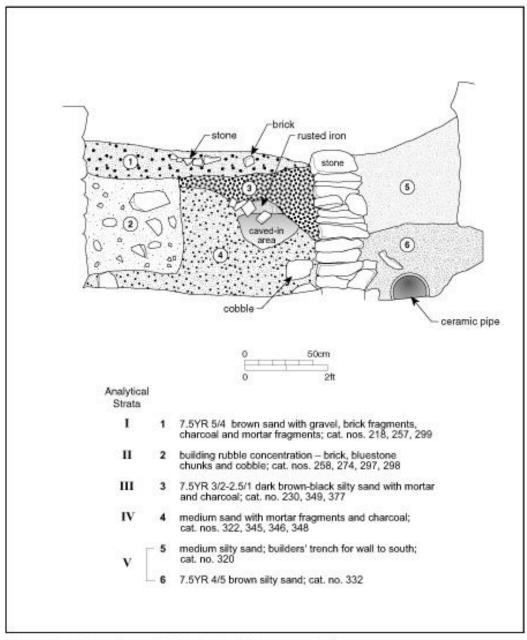


Figure 20. Lot 45, Feature H, stone-lined privy. Profile of fill layers in eastern half.

Table 60. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Analytical Stratum: H-II

Feature: H

Wore Type	Tec	2	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Unid	Misc	Hyg	House	Total	**
Whiteware-Annular	1							A 100		0200000	1	6.3
Whiteware-Plain									1		1	6.3
Whiteware-Shell Edged		2									2	12.5
Whiteware-Molded	1										1	6.3
Whiteware-Spatter	1										1	6.3
Whiteware-Gilded	1										1	6.3
Bone China	1										1	6.3
Hard-Paste Porcelain	1										1	6.3
Gray Stoneware					2						2	12.5
Buff Stoneware					-						1	6.3
White Granite-Plain		-							1		2	12.5
White Granite-Molded		-	1								2	12.5
Total	9	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	16	100.4
Percent of Total	37.5	25.0	6.3		18.8				12.5		1001	

Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

Tea = Norwares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related

Table 61. Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms

Analytical Unit: H-II

Feature: H

TPQ: 1880

Serving Pieces 4sh Toblewores agr. Sawores * Molded White Granite/ Plain White Granite Blue Shell-Edged Gilt Hard-Paste Gilt Whiteware

N

sgr/cm = sugar and/or creamer pl sp = plate, scup dsh = dish slp bwl = slop bowl
pl unk = plate, unknown size
pl = plate, pl = plate,
pl = plater
misc/unk = miscellaneous and/or unknown vessel

scr = saucer
pl tw = plate, twiffler
pl tw = plate, twiffer
pl tw = plate, muffin
mg = mug
con dah = condiment dish (including butter and candy)

cup = teacup pl dn = plate, dinner bw = bowl pdh = pitcher

0

ri

Annular

Total

KER

A-97

Porcelain

Spatter

Table 62. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: H Analytical Unit: H-II TPQ: 1800

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates	V CONTROL VENEVO-SL	- W. CONTROL F.
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Tumblers		3
	Shot Glasses	1	
	Goblets		
	Wine Glasses		
	Dessert Glasses	1	
	Other		
Teaware	Cups		
	Saucers	1	
	Sugar/Creamers		
	Other		
Serving Pieces	Platters	1	
searing resear	Dishes	1	
	Decanters	-	-
	Bowls	1	-
	Condiment Dishes	1	
Food Preparation	Salts	+	3
	Pitchers		
	Other	1	
E. J Demonstra	Oil Bottles		
Food Preparation	Pickle Bottles	1	2
	Sauce Bottles	1	
		+	-
	Mustard Bottles	1	
	Nappy	-	
	Milk Bottles	+	-
m. 10v.	Other		
Food Storage	Jars		
	Demijohns	1	7.1
	Other		
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles		
	Liquor-Style Bottles		
	Beer-Style Bottles		
	Case Bottles		
	Other	1	7.1
Hygiene	All Forms		
Cosmetic	Jars		
	Perfume Bottles		
	Cologne Bottles		2
	Hair Products		9
	Other		2
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles	1	7.1
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles		
	Vials		1
	Other		2
Activity	Lamps		3
	Globes		3
	Inks		2
	Other		0
Furniture	All Forms		
Personal	All Forms		2 Santana
Unidentifiable		- 11	78.6
	1	1000	1,000

Table 63. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: H Analytical Stratum: H-II TPQ: 1880

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil		
301-1-11-1	Pot/Pan	3	
	Other		
Architecture	Hardware		
	Building Material	3	
	Electrical		1
V. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	Other		
Commercial	Coins		3
	Other		
Furniture	Hardware	8	0.4
	Other	43	2.1
Clothing	Textiles	248	12.0
	Fasteners	237	11.5
	Shoes/Boot Parts	19	0.9
Personal	Cosmetic	5	0.000
	Mirror Parts	2	0.1
	Hygiene	3	3 0/20
	Jewelry	1	0.05
	Tools	S. Commercial Commerci	-
	Sewing Items	1439	69.6
	Writing	17	0.8
	Toys	5.0	
	Other	1	0.05
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	- 53	3
	Carriage/Cart Parts	S. L.	-
-35	Other	301	2
Other	4 3	-54	10
Unidentifiable	N. a	53	2.6
Total		2068	100.1

Table 64. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Ware Type	Tea	P	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Drid	Misc	Hys	House	Total	er.
Redware					3						3	3.7
Redware-Flowerpot											2	
Creamware-Plain			200				165		2			
Pearlware-Plain							3		65		3	3.7
Pearlware-Printed		2	3				5	770			+	4.9
Pearlware-Molded			1				i i				1	1.2
Pearlware-Annular			1				155	-	8		1	1.2
Whiteware-Plain	3		1								9	7.3
Whiteware-Painted	9						166	-			3	3.7
Whiteware-Printed	1	-					3				2	2.4
Whiteware-Shell-Edged		11	-				105	770			12	14.6
Whiteware-Other			1								1	1.2
Whiteware-Spatter	3		2500			-203	165				3	3.7
Whiteware-Annular											2000	20000
Chinese Export Porcelain	100						165					
Bone China	1		1				3				2	2.4
Hard-Paste Porcelain	695	372				. 20.0	100					50000
Gray Stoneware					2		2				- 1	4.9
Buff Stoneware			1		2		1				*	4.9
Lustered Stoneware												
Other Stoneware			2				100				2	2.4
White Granite-Plain	1	11									12	14.6
White Granite-Molded	14	100	2				150				16	19.5
Yellowware	1								1		3	3.7
Total	22	26	11		7		9		5		82	100
Percent of Total	32.9	31.7	13.4		8.5		7.3		6.1		6'66	

Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

Tbl = Tablewares Muhi = Muhi-function

Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related

A-100

Table 65. Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms

Analytical Stratum: H-IV

Feature: H

TPQ: 1880

	L		Serwores	sauc		Γ				1,0	Tablewares	l.			L		Serv	Serving Pieces	l	Г
Decorative pattern	dns	136	bod	41	/age	in k	교등	Z.E	正置	IZ M	T. S	bw	e e	mbk/ egg unk	- B	qsp	peh	b wd	- 45p	unk Total
Blue Shell-edge		-		See See See	9		ις	1	The last	-	ъ		2000							10
Willow																			H	-
Printed Floral Center																				
Non-matching Blue Printed		1					1	24						2						
Plain Creamware				630		83														
Plain White		en																		
Paneled White				520		25														
White Granite-Primary Pattern		2					r.	=	1	1		1								11
White Gothic																				
Other Molded White	S	11		55	1			-									7			20
Painted Small-Scale Floral		4	1																	
Annular	2		1	0.55		23								2			1			
Spatter	2	2																		
Chinese Porcelain- Nanking				0-9		2 23														
Redware																	1			21
Lustered														1			-			
Egyptian Black			1										-							
Stoneware	500	2.55	20.00	200	V (1)	650								see.			9		355	9
Yellowware	- 0	- 10	1	-8		- 8	0		1					-80			-88	- 10	=0	- 8
Total	12	23	+		1		11	c.	2	2	3	1	0	0 5			11			2 82
KEY:														9						
cup = teacup pl dn = plate, dinner bw = bowl pdn = pitcher	21年8	op = w	r te, twiff condim	ler ent dish	(inclue	scr = saucer pl tw = plate, twiffler ng = mug con dah = condiment dish (including buffer and candy)	pot = Isaa/coffee pot pl mf = plate, muffin egg = egg cup purter and candyl	coffee ate, mu cup candyl	± of		# 0.0	slp bwl = slo pl unk = plo ph = plother	slp bwl = slop bowl pl unk = plate, unknown size pli = platter	l nown siz	0	*gr/cm = pl sp = plot dsh = dish misc/unk =	egr/cm = sugar ar pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish misc/unk = miscell	agr/cmn = sugar and/or areamer pl sp = plate, soup dsh = dish misc/unk = miscellaneous and/or	cream s and/	* 5

Table 66. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: H Analytical Stratum: H-IV TPQ: 1880

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates		
I disple waite	Tumblers	- 5	6.8
	Shot Glasses		
	Goblets	1	1.4
-	Wine Glasses	4	5.5
	Dessert Glasses	1	
	Other	4	
Teaware	Cups		3
acureme.	Saucers		3
	Sugar/Creamers	1	
	Other		d .
Serving Pieces	Platters		
perving rieces	Dishes	-	
	Decanters	2	2.7
	Bowls		- 41
	Condiment Dishes	-	
	Salts		
-			2
	Pitchers Other	-	-
T IN C			3
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles		
	Pickle Bottles	1	1.4
	Sauce Bottles		
	Mustard Bottles		
	Nappy	4	
	Milk Bottles		
- 12	Other		
Food Storage	Jars	-	
	Demijohns		-
	Other		
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	1	1.4
	Liquor-Style Bottles		2
	Beer-Style Bottles	1	1.4
	Case Bottles		
	Other		2
Hygiene	All Forms		
Cosmetic	Jars		3
	Perfume Bottles		
	Cologne Bottles		2
	Hair Products	1	1.4
	Other		2
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles		2
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles	4	5.5
	Vials		3
	Other		2
Activity	Lamps		5
	Globes	3	4.1
	Inks		9
	Other		2
Furniture	All Forms	1	1.4
Personal	All Forms	7	9.6
Unidentifiable		42	57.5
100000000000000000000000000000000000000		1000	-

Table 67. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: H Analytical Stratum: H-IV TPQ: 1880

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	4	2.9
301	Pot/Pan	3 1 2 2 2	2 77
	Other	-1	0.7
Architecture	Hardware		
	Building Material	3343	13
	Electrical	- 8	
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Other	2	1.4
Commercial	Coins	3	2.1
	Other	-8	1
Furniture	Hardware		5
-54	Other	4	2.9
Clothing	Textiles	2	1.4
	Fasteners	66	47.1
	Shoes/Boot Parts	2	1.4
Personal	Mirror	4	2.9
	Hygiene	4	2.9
	Jewelry	3	2.1
	Tools	7	5.0
	Sewing Items	8	5.7
	Writing	2	1.4
	Toys	5	3.6
	Other	3	2.1
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	2	7 555
	Carriage/Cart Parts	- 5	
	Other	5	5
Other		1	0.7
Unidentifiable		19	13.6
Total		140	99.9

Feature AG

Feature AG was a stone-lined privy measuring about 6 feet in diameter. The primary deposit at the bottom of the feature consisted of dark brown loam, some of it mixed with eggshell (Figure 21, AS III). This deposit appears to have been disturbed when a foundation trench for a tenement that was probably built in the 1890s was dug through it. When the trench was dug, the dirt from the original primary deposit (layers 5, 6, 7, and 8) was deposited on top of the portion of the deposit (layers 10 and 11) on the side of the feature that was not being disturbed. Layers 5–8 are considered part of AS III because they were originally part of the primary deposit. Cross-mends linked all of the primary layers. AS II, the strong brown gravelly sandy loam along the southern edge of the privy, was all that remained of a privy deposit that had been scooped out. Secondary fill, including coal, cinder, slag, and brick (AS I), was used to fill the rest of the feature. Tables 68–71 summarize the artifacts from AS III.

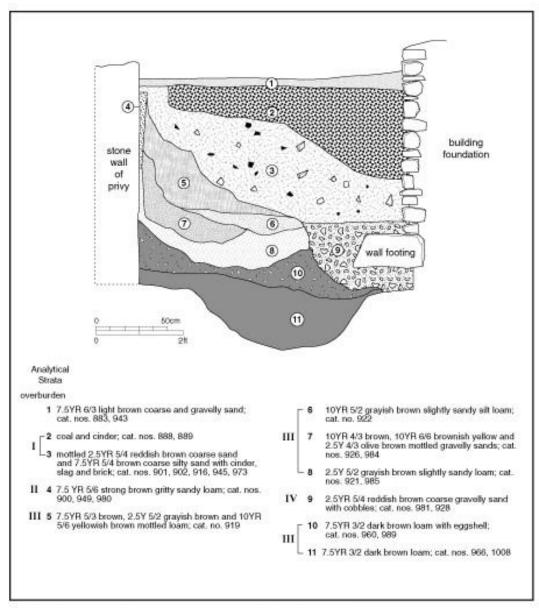


Figure 21. Lot 43, Feature AG, stone-lined privy. Profile of fill layers in western half.

Table 68. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Feature: AG Analytical Stratum: AG-III TPQ: 1841

Pearlware-Applied 2 2 Pearlware-Molded 2 1 3 Pearlware-Dipped 10 10 10 Pearlware-Shell-Edged 29 17 46 46 Pearlware-Mocha 1 1 1 2 2 Pearlware-Luster 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2<	Ware Type	Tea	ТЫ	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Unid	Misc	Hyg	House	Total	%
Tin Glazed	Redware	1		1	6	7	3			6	2	26	6.2
Creamware-Plain 1 1 1 2 8 13 Creamware-Molded 1 1 1 2 2 China Glaze-Printed 2 2 2 2 2 Pearlware-Plain 5 3 1 1 2 20 32 Pearlware-Painted 1 1 3 2 7 7 Pearlware-Printed 45 43 9 1 98 98 Pearlware-Applied 2 1 3 2	Redware-Flowerpot										10	10	2.4
Creamware-Molded 1 1 2 China Glaze-Printed 2 2 Pearlware-Plain 5 3 1 1 2 20 32 Pearlware-Painted 1 1 2 20 32 Pearlware-Painted 45 43 9 1 98 Pearlware-Applied 2 2 2 2 Pearlware-Molded 2 1 98 Pearlware-Molded 2 1 3 Pearlware-Shell-Edged 29 17 46 Pearlware-Shell-Edged 29 17 46 Pearlware-Mocha 1 1 2 Pearlware-Annular 2 2 2 Whiteware-Annular 2 2 2 Whiteware-Printed 30 16 1 3 2 52 Whiteware-Printed 30 16 1 3 1 5 Whiteware-Molded 1 3 <t< td=""><td>Tin Glazed</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>0.2</td></t<>	Tin Glazed									1		1	0.2
China Glaze-Printed	Creamware-Plain	1	1				1	2		- 8		13	3.1
Pearlware-Plain	Creamware-Molded			1			1					2	0.5
Pearlware-Painted	China Glaze-Printed		2									2	0.5
Pearlware-Printed	Pearlware-Plain	5	3	1	1			2		20		32	7.6
Pearlware-Applied	Pearlware-Painted	1	1	3			2					. 7	1.7
Pearlware-Molded 2	Pearlware-Printed	45	43	9				1				98	23.3
Pearlware-Dipped 10	Pearlware-Applied					1				J	2	2	0.5
Pearlware-Shell-Edged 29 17 46 Pearlware-Mocha 1 1 2 Pearlware-Luster 4 4 2 Pearlware-Annular 2 6 9 Whiteware-Plain 1 2 6 9 Whiteware-Painted 17 1 2 20 Whiteware-Printed 30 16 1 3 2 52 Whiteware-Molded 1 3 1 5 52 20	Pearlware-Molded	2		1 8			1	- 9				3	0.7
Pearlware-Mocha 1 1 2 Pearlware-Luster 4 4 4 Pearlware-Annular 2 2 2 Whiteware-Plain 1 2 6 9 Whiteware-Painted 17 1 2 20 Whiteware-Printed 30 16 1 3 2 52 Whiteware-Molded 1 3 1 5 2 52 Whiteware-Olipped 1 3 1 5 5 2 7 Whiteware-Spatter 1 <t< td=""><td>Pearlware-Dipped</td><td></td><td>- Trains</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10</td><td>2.4</td></t<>	Pearlware-Dipped		- Trains				10					10	2.4
Pearlware-Mocha 1 1 2 Pearlware-Luster 4 4 4 Pearlware-Annular 2 2 2 Whiteware-Plain 1 2 6 9 Whiteware-Painted 17 1 2 20 Whiteware-Printed 30 16 1 3 2 52 Whiteware-Molded 1 3 1 5 2 52 Whiteware-Olipped 1 3 1 5 5 2 7 Whiteware-Spatter 1 <t< td=""><td>Pearlware-Shell-Edged</td><td></td><td>29</td><td>17</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1 8</td><td></td><td>()</td><td></td><td>46</td><td>11.0</td></t<>	Pearlware-Shell-Edged		29	17				1 8		()		46	11.0
Pearlware-Annular							1			1		2	0.5
Whiteware-Plain 1 2 6 9 Whiteware-Painted 17 1 2 20 Whiteware-Printed 30 16 1 3 2 52 Whiteware-Molded 1 1 1 1 1 Whiteware-Dipped 1 3 1 5 1 Whiteware-Spatter 1	Pearlware-Luster	4		1 8				1 8		(C.)		4	1.0
Whiteware-Painted 17 1 2 20 Whiteware-Printed 30 16 1 3 2 52 Whiteware-Molded 1 3 1 5 Whiteware-Dipped 1 3 1 5 Whiteware-Spatter 1 1 1 Whiteware-Annular 1 1 1 Chinese Export Porcelain 30 8 4 42 Bone China 4 1 2 7 Gray Stoneware 4 1 1 6 Stone China 4 4 1 1 3 White Granite-Plain 1 1 3 3 1 6 6 Other 1 4 1 2 7 6 6 0 0 4 0 4 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 7 1<	Pearlware-Annular						2					2	0.5
Whiteware-Printed 30 16 1 3 2 52 Whiteware-Molded 1 1 1 1 Whiteware-Dipped 1 3 1 5 Whiteware-Spatter 1 1 1 Whiteware-Annular 1 1 1 Chinese Export Porcelain 30 8 4 42 Bone China 4 1 2 7 Gray Stoneware 4 1 1 6 Stone China 4 4 1 6 White Granite-Plain 1 1 3 3 Yellowware 1 4 1 3 3 Other 1 4 1 6 6 Other 1 39 11 11 29 5 0 49 20 420 1	Whiteware-Plain	1	1 3				2	- 8		6		9	2.1
Whiteware-Molded 1 1 1 Whiteware-Dipped 1 3 1 5 Whiteware-Spatter 1 1 1 1 Whiteware-Annular 1 1 1 1 Chinese Export Porcelain 30 8 4 4 2 7 Gray Stoneware 4 1 1 6 5 4 1 1 6 6 Stone China 4 4 1 1 6 1	Whiteware-Painted	17	1							2		20	4.8
Whiteware-Dipped 1 3 1 5 Whiteware-Spatter 1 1 1 Whiteware-Annular 1 1 1 Chinese Export Porcelain 30 8 4 42 Bone China 4 1 2 7 Gray Stoneware 4 1 1 6 Stone China 4 4 1 6 White Granite-Plain 1 1 3 1 White Granite-Molded 1 1 3 3 1 6 Other 1 4 1 6 6 0 0 4 0 1 2 7 0 0 4 0 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 <	Whiteware-Printed	30	16	1			1	1 8		3	2	52	12.4
Whiteware-Spatter 1 2 7 7 Gray Stoneware 4 1 1 1 1 6 8 4 1 1 6 1 <td< td=""><td>Whiteware-Molded</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td>CV IV</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>0.2</td></td<>	Whiteware-Molded						1			CV IV		1	0.2
Whiteware-Annular 1 1 1 1 1 1 42 42 42 80ne China 4 1 4 4 1 1 6 4 1 1 6 1 1 6 1	Whiteware-Dipped	0	1	1 8			3	1 8		1		5	1.2
Chinese Export Porcelain 30 8 4 42 Bone China 4 1 2 7 Gray Stoneware 4 1 1 6 Stone China 4 4 1 1 6 White Granite-Plain 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 4 2 4 2 2 4 2 4 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4	Whiteware-Spatter	1										1	0.2
Bone China	Whiteware-Annular		1 3				1	1 8		()		1	0.2
Gray Stoneware 4 1 1 6 Stone China 4 4 4 4 White Granite-Plain 1 1 1 1 White Granite-Molded 1 1 3 3 Yellowware 1 4 1 6 6 Other 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 Total 144 112 39 11 11 29 5 0 49 20 420 1	Chinese Export Porcelain	30	8	4								42	10.0
Stone China 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 1 2 4 1 6 6 0 4 2 6 0 4 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 <th< td=""><td>Bone China</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1 8</td><td></td><td>()</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>1.7</td></th<>	Bone China	4	1					1 8		()	2	7	1.7
White Granite-Plain 1 1 1 White Granite-Molded 1 1 1 3 Yellowware 1 4 1 6 6 Other 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 Total 144 112 39 11 11 29 5 0 49 20 420 1	Gray Stoneware					4				1	1	6	1.4
White Granite-Molded 1 1 1 3 Yellowware 1 4 1 6 Other 1 1 1 2 Total 144 112 39 11 11 29 5 0 49 20 420 1	Stone China		4			-		- 8		(800)		4	1.0
Yellowware 1 4 1 6 6 Other 1 1 1 2 1 2 Total 144 112 39 11 11 29 5 0 49 20 420 1	White Granite-Plain		1									1	0.2
Other 1 1 2 1 2 Total 144 112 39 11 11 29 5 0 49 20 420 I	White Granite-Molded	1	1	1			1	1 8		()		3	0.7
Total 144 112 39 11 11 29 5 0 49 20 420 I	Yellowware			1	4		1					6	1.4
	Other	1			100						1	2	0.5
Percent of Total 34.3 26.7 9.3 2.6 2.6 6.9 1.2 0 11.7 4.8 100.1	Total	144	112	39	11	11	29	5	0	49	20	420	100.1
	Percent of Total	34.3	26.7	9.3	2.6	2.6	6.9	1.2	0	11.7	4.8	100.1	

KEY:

Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function Serv = Serving Pieces Unid = Unidentified Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

A-105

Appendix A Archeological Feature Descriptions, Profiles, and Artifact Tables

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	Feature: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III TPQ: 1841	Analytical Unit: AG-III Teawares Tablewares	Feature: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III TPQ: 1841 Serving Fixes Serving	Feature: AG	Feature: AG	Feature: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III TPQ: 1841 Serving Piaces Ser	Feature: AG	Fecture: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III TPQ: 1841 Serving Pisces Ser	Feature: AG	Feature: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III TPQ: 1841 Serving Piaces Ser	Fecture: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III TPQ: 1841 TPQ: 1841	Feature: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III IPQ: 1841 Surving Fixess Sur	Feature: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III TPQ: 1841 Serving Faces Serving	Fecture: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III TPQ: 1841 Sarving Freese Sar	Feeture: AG Feeture: Ag	Feetlure: AG	Feature: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III TPQ: 1841 Sarving Freese Sar	Fecture: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III IPQ: 1841 Surving Faces Surving	Fecture: AG Analytical Unit: AG III IIII III IIII III IIII III IIII III IIII III IIII III III IIII III III III III III II	Feature AG	Fecture: AG	Fecture: AG	Peachure: AG	Feature: AG

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Table 70. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: AG Analytical Unit: AG-III TPQ: 1841

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates	4	1.3
Targe water	Tumblers	65	20.3
	Shot Glasses	-	
	Goblets		
	Wine Glasses	11	3.4
	Dessert Glasses	1	0.3
	Other	10	3.1
Teaware	Cups	10	0.1
teaware	Saucers		
	Sugar/Creamers	1	0.3
	Other	1	0.3
Serving Pieces	Platters		
serving rieces	Dishes	4	
	Decanters	3	0.9
	Bowls	- 3	0.9
		-	
	Condiment Dishes	1	0.3
	Salts		
	Pitchers		977
	Other	5	1.6
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles		
	Pickle Bottles	.9	2.8
	Sauce Bottles	-	
	Mustard Bottles	- 8	2.5
	Nappy	4	
	Milk Bottles		
	Other		7
Food Storage	Jars		
	Demijohns	2	0.6
	Other		7 (5)
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	100	31.3
	Liquor-Style Bottles	1	0.3
	Beer-Style Bottles	6	1.9
	Case Bottles		0.00
and a second second second	Other		2
Hygiene	All Forms	3	0.9
Cosmetic	Jars	2	7.000
	Perfume Bottles	4	1.3
	Cologne Bottles		2
	Hair Products		S .
	Other		5
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles	7	2.2
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles		
	Vials	34	10.6
	Other		7
Activity	Lamps	5	1.6
	Globes	2	0.6
	Inks		
	Other	4	1.3
Furniture	All Forms		470.5
Personal	All Forms	5	1.6
Unidentifiable		29	9.1
CONTRACTOR			

Table 71.
Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: AG Analytical Stratum: AG-III TPQ: 1841

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	3	0.3
301-1-11-1	Pot/Pan	3	3 mes
	Other		
Architecture	Hardware	28	2.5
	Building Material	3	3 55
	Electrical		
	Other	- 2	
Commercial	Coins	7	0.6
	Other	2	0.2
Furniture	Hardware	23	2.1
	Other	44	4.0
Clothing	Textiles	2	0.2
	Fasteners	255	22.9
	Shoes/Boot Parts	26	2.3
Personal	Cosmetic	- 5	5
	Mirror	394	35.4
	Hygiene	7	0.6
	Jewelry	24	2.2
	Tools	7	0.6
	Sewing Items	145	13.0
	Writing	25	2.2
	Toys	25	2.2
	Other	10	0.9
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	5	
	Carriage/Cart Parts	5	1
	Other	201	
Military	All	1	0.1
Other	11.2	9	0.8
Unidentifiable	A 2	76	6.8
Total		1113	99.9

Feature AN

Feature AN was a brick cistern measuring about 7 feet in diameter. A thick fill deposit at the bottom of the feature consisted of dark yellowish to dark grayish brown sandy loam (Figure 22, AS III). It was sealed beneath a layer of architectural debris including few other artifacts (AS II) and overlying sandy loam (AS I). Tables 72–75 summarize the artifacts from AS III.

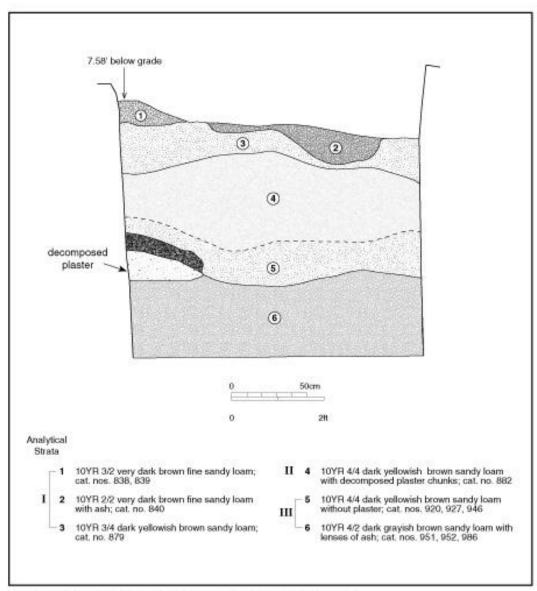


Figure 22. Lot 34, Feature AN, brick-lined cistern. Profile of fill layers in northern half.

Table 72. Ceramic Wares by Functional Group

Feature: AN Analytical Stratum: AN-III TPQ: 1860

Ware Type	Tea	ТЫ	Serv	Prep	Stor	Multi	Unid	Misc	Hyg	House	Total	%
Redware	2		2	1				9			14	9.4
Redware-Flowerpot										2	2	1.3
Pearlware-Plain									4		4	2.7
Pearlware-Dipped			1								1	0.7
Pearlware-Shell-Edged		2									2	1.3
Pearlware-Applied			1								1	0.7
Pearlware-Luster	2										2	1.3
Whiteware-Plain	7	1	1						1		10	6.7
Whiteware-Painted	12										12	8.1
Whiteware-Printed	11	9	6								26	17.4
Whiteware-Molded	7		1		-		. 9		8		1	0.7
Whiteware-Shell-Edged		7	1					-			8	5.4
Whiteware-Dipped	16		2				1				18	12.1
Whiteware-Spatter	2										2	1.3
Whiteware Flow	6	4	2				1				12	8.1
Whiteware-Other	1							-			1	0.7
Soft-Paste Porcelain	1		1				1 8			1	3	2.0
Gray Stoneware					5			-		1	6	4.0
Chinese Export Porcelain	1						1 8		1		1	0.7
White Granite-Plain	4	2						-			6	4.0
White Granite-Flow		2	1 1				1 8		1		2	1.3
White Granite-Molded		1						-			1	0.7
White Granite-Hotel Ware	1	1					- 8		1		2	1.3
Yellowware				2				8		1	11	7.4
Buff-Bodied Stoneware	7		1 8	100			- 8	1	1		1	0.7
Total	66	29	18	3	5	0	0	18	5	5	149	100.0
Percent of Total	44.3	19.5	12.1	2.0	3.4			12.1	3.4	3.4	100.2	10

KEY:

Tea = Teawares Stor = Storage Hyg = Hygiene Related Tbl = Tablewares Multi = Multi-function Serv = Serving Pieces Unid = Unidentified Prep = Food Preparation Misc = Miscellaneous

	TPQ: 1860	Serving Piece
Table 73. Ceramic Patterns by Vessel Forms	Analytical Unit: AN-III	Tablewares
	Feature: AN	Tecwores

			Tech	Serwones	200	80	8	3	8	to to	Tablewares			1			Serv	Serving Paces		1.83
Decorotive pattern	dno	×	N.	計	Juge crm) ¥	조등	2.2	TE	P. W	Z.	P. A.	Be Bu	misc/ egg unik	1	48P	Ą	, Ag	5 -5	unk Total
Blue Shell-Edged		= 35		- 57			r.	2	+	0		.83	-		1	1				7
Green Shell-Edged										1										
Willow				10	1											-				
Statue (Blue Printed)	1	2											-							
Sirius (Blue Printed)	1			1	1577															
Non-matching Blue Printed	1	m			1		3			7							2			+
Non-matching Flow Blue	2	1					2	23		-								23		
Flow Gray		60			177															
Other Flow							-						-		L					
Non-matching Sepia Printed												-	_			1				1
Non-matching Chinese Porcelain	1			ic p		g0 5						ă. 6		3. 5			1	1		
Plain White	65	6			1	4	-			2	2	267	1	L						
Molded White	1				-		-							1			-			
Non-matching Painted Floral Motifs		61																		
Dipped Annular	4	2.55		1	yon.					200		200		ide)	37.0	/ (0)	901)	7.5		201
Non-matching Painted Polychrome	1	9		-								- 0	-	- 0						
Copper Luster	1	1															1			
Dipped	1	11		6	1	9														
Other Non-matching Vessels	4	1				1	1					(000	1			1	65			
Total	21	22	0	u	4	11	1.4	u	÷	0						×	.0	e	~	

slp bwl = slop bowl sgr/ cm = sugar and/or creamer pl urk = plate, unknown size pl sp = plate, soup pl = plater anisoellaneous and/or unknown vessel misoclaneous and/or unknown vessel

scr = saucer pot = kar/coffee pot pl tw = plate, twiffler pl m/fin egg = egg cup con dsh = condiment dish (including butter and candy)

Table 74. Glass by Functional Group

Feature: AN Analytical Unit: AN-III TPQ: 1860

Functional Group	Vessel Form	# of Vessels	% of Total
Tableware	Plates	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	
handeware	Tumblers	10	14.9
	Shot Glasses	450	
	Goblets	1.	1.5
	Wine Glasses		- 10
	Dessert Glasses	1	
	Other	•	
Teaware	Cups		
acurait.	Saucers	1	
	Sugar/Creamers	1	
	Other		-
Serving Pieces	Platters		Š.
perving rieces	Dishes	1	
	Decanters		e e
	Bowls		
	Condiment Dishes	1	
	Salts	1	1.5
	Pitchers	-	1.5
	Other	_	
Food Preparation	Oil Bottles	1	1.5
rood Freparation	Pickle Bottles	-	1.5
	Sauce Bottles	+	
	Mustard Bottles		8
	Nappy	-	2
	Milk Bottles		i i
	Other		
Food Storage	Jars 11.1		
	Demijohns	1	1.5
	Other		150
Wine/Liquor	Wine-Style Bottles	12	17.9
	Liquor-Style Bottles		
	Beer-Style Bottles	5	7.5
	Case Bottles		0
	Other		
Hygiene	All Forms		
Cosmetic	Jars		
	Perfume Bottles		-
	Cologne Bottles		
	Hair Products		
Upwalloni	Other		
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles	3	4.5
	Mineral Water/Soda Bottles	3	4.5
	Vials	3	4.5
	Other		
Activity	Lamps	1	1.5
	Globes		2
	Inks	1.	1.5
4	Other	3.0	V
Furniture	All Forms		10.170-1
Personal	All Forms	1	1.5
Unidentifiable		24	35.8
Total	10	67	100.1

Table 75. Small Finds by Artifact Group and Functional Group

Feature: AN Analytical Stratum: AN-III TPQ: 1860

Artifact Group	Functional Category	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	Utensil	1	0.2
Street	Pot/Pan		2000
	Other		1
Architecture	Hardware	22	2
	Building Material	33-11	
	Electrical		
	Other	72	
Commercial	Coins	6	1.1
	Other	-2	
Furniture	Hardware	7	1.3
	Other	3	0.5
Clothing	Textiles	44	7.9
	Fasteners	76	13.6
	Shoes/Boot Parts	234	41.8
Personal	Cosmetic	- 5	-
	Mirror	23	4.1
	Hygiene	2	0.4
	Jewelry	6	1.1
	Tools	2	0.4
	Sewing Items	17	3.0
	Writing	3	0.5
	Toys	8	1.4
	Other	2	0.4
Transportation	Horse/Ox Shoes	- 54	1
	Carriage/Cart Parts		3
-36	Other	2011	1
Other	1 2	13	2.3
Unidentifiable	id G	113	20.2
Total		560	100.2

APPENDIX B THE EVOLUTION OF CERAMIC PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION AS VIEWED FROM FIVE POINTS

BY STEPHEN A. BRIGHTON

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. Royal pattern on creamware tableware (ca. 1765-1810) recovered from the Hoffman and Wilson-Lott households.
- Figure 2. China glaze (ca. 1775-1815) flatware in the blue transfer-printed Willow pattern. Recovered from the Hoffman privy.
- Figure 3. Teaware decorated in an underglaze polychrome painted floral/foliar style (1795-1825). Recovered from the Hoffman privy.
- Figure 4. Underglaze blue painted pearlware (1780-1820) in the popular Chinese house/pagoda pattern. Recovered from the Hoffman privy.
- Figure 5. Blue and green edge-decorated pearlware. Recovered from both Hoffman and Wilson-Lott privies.
- Figure 6. Enameled Chinese export porcelain 9-inch plates (late eighteenth to early nineteenth century). Recovered from the Hoffman privy.
- Figure 7. Enameled Chinese porcelain teaware. Comparable to teawares owned by artisan residents in Manhattan (late eighteenth century). Recovered from the Lott-Wilson privy.
- Figure 8. Castleford stoneware teapot (1790-1825). Recovered from the Hoffman privy.
- Stoneware crock with the typical swag-and-dot decoration attributed to local potters, such as the Remmey family (late eighteenth century). Recovered from a multiple-household deposit on Lot 3-4.
- Figure 10. Gray salt-glazed stoneware fragments with the rare manufacturer mark of John Remmey III. Recovered from the Hoffman privy.
- Figure 11. Manganese- and clear-lead-glazed redware and creamware chamber pots in various sizes and shapes (late eighteenth century). Recovered from the Hoffman and Lott-Wilson privies.
- Figure 12. Various utilitarian vessels, probably used in the Hoffman bakery.

 Recovered from the Hoffman privy.
- Figure 13. American Commemorative pattern: "Commodore McDonnough's Victory," printed in the dark-blue style, produced by Enoch Wood and Sons (ca. 1824-1835). Recovered from the brothel privy.
- Figure 14. "Lafayette at Franklin's Tomb" printed in the dark-blue style, produced by Enoch Wood and Sons (ca. 1824-1835). Recovered from the brothel privy and a feature relating to an icehouse associated with an oyster house and multiple-family dwelling.
- Figure 15. Small enameled cup (3 inches in diameter, 3 inches in height), possibly a child's cup. Recovered from a feature associated with a multiple-household deposit on Lot 3-4.
- Figure 16. Dark-blue-printed serving pitcher decorated with the seal of the United States, produced by William Adams (ca. 1815-1835). Recovered from the brothel privy.
- Figure 17. Teaware decorated with the anthropomorphic depiction of Ireland, Hiberia (early nineteenth century). The harp and clover, as well as other symbols associated with Irish traditions and culture, are illustrated. Recovered from the brothel privy.

- Figure 18. Unmarked rural pattern commonly found throughout the early nineteenth century. The production of this blue-printed pattern, as well as countless others, may have been inspired by the novel Dairyman's Daughter (ca. 1820). This set of muffin plates was recovered from the brothel privy.
- Figure 19. Staffordshire serving dishes with printed scenes of romantic and exotic people and places. Recovered from an icehouse associated with an oyster house and multiple-family dwelling.
- Figure 20. Various unmarked Staffordshire blue-printed cup plates (3-4 inches in diameter) (ca. 1825-1840). Recovered from the brothel privy.
- Figure 21. Unmarked English enameled pink-luster-decorated bone china creamer and saucer (late eighteenth to early nineteenth century). Recovered from an icehouse associated with an oyster house and multiple-family dwelling.
- Figure 22. A complete enameled coffee and tea set in Chinese export porcelain (early nineteenth century). Recovered from the brothel privy.
- Figure 23. An example of a table setting in the Willow pattern (ca. 1820s). The various specialty serving dishes reflect a formalized setting with multiple courses. Recovered from the Goldberg privy.
- Figure 24. Willow pattern. Various marked 10-inch plates associated with a public oyster house (ca. 1820-1840).
- Figure 25. Shell-edged tableware (first half of the nineteenth century). Recovered from all features.
- Figure 26. Blue-printed and painted children's drinking cups (first half of the nineteenth century). Recovered from the brothel privy.
- Figure 27. A child's table plate and drinking cup. The blue-printed pattern is one of the many popular My patterns. The vessels pictured are of the My Grandmother series (first half of the nineteenth century). Recovered from the brothel privy.
- Figure 28. Utilitarian stoneware crocks. Recovered from the icehouse associated with an oyster house and multiple-family dwelling.
- Figure 29. Stoneware milk pan stamped with the mark of Clarkson Crolius, Jr. (1835-1849). Recovered from the icehouse associated with an oyster house and multiple-family dwelling.
- Figure 30. Manganese-glazed redware teapot (first half of the nineteenth century), an inexpensive imitation of the English Jackfield.

 Recovered from the Stone privy.
- Figure 31. Maker's mark: "American Pottery Co., Jersey City" (ca. 1833-1855). The vessel is a yellowware nappie recovered from the Stone privy.
- Figure 32. Utilitarian vessels used in the preparation of food (first half of the nineteenth century). Recovered from the Stone privy.
- Figure 33. Plain and various Gothic shapes on white granite tea- and tableware (1840-1860). Recovered from all mid-nineteenth-century features.

continued

LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

- Figure 34. The Prairie shape (registered 1861) on a 10-inch plate. Recovered from the multiple-family dwelling on Lot 45.
- Figure 35. The Wheat pattern (ca. 1848-1883) on a cup plate, a plate, and a teacup. Recovered from the tenement on Lot 6.
- Figure 36. Blue, red, and black Staffordshire printed tableware. Recovered from the tenement buildings on Lots 6 and 7, and the icehouse associated with an oyster house and multiple-family dwelling.
- Figure 37. Staffordshire brown-printed teacup manufactured by William Adams and Sons (1800-1864). Father Mathew is pictured preaching to his flock and administering his abstinence pledge. Recovered from the tenement's cesspool on Lot 6.
- Figure 38. The interior border pattern of the Father Mathew teacup. Recovered from the tenement's cesspool on Lot 6.
- Figure 39. Vegetable dish covers decorated in an unidentifiable flow-blue pattern. Recovered from a privy on Lot 47.
- Figure 40. Various sanitary items, recovered from all of the mid-century features.
- Figure 41. Brown-glazed, Rockingham-type decorated redware spittoon. Recovered from the tenement's cesspool on Lot 6.
- Figure 42. Various English stoneware ink, local beer, and German mineral water bottles. Recovered from the tenements on Lots 6 and 7.
- Figure 43. Pieces of a locally made stoneware portable furnace. Recovered from the tenement's school sink on Lot 6.
- Figure 44. Portion of a locally made stacker jug. Recovered from the multiplefamily dwelling on Lot 3-4.

1.0 Introduction

By the 1790s, English potteries dominated the world ceramic trade (Miller 1980:1). The 3,300 mended ceramic vessels from the 22 shaft features excavated on the Courthouse Block reflect this revolution and illustrate the global transformation in ceramic production and distribution from the last decades of the eighteenth century through the end of the nineteenth century. The collection's large number of complete or nearly complete ceramic vessels demonstrates the rapid rate at which households chose to replace their ceramic possessions. Being near one of the largest market centers, households could procure fashionable ceramics at reasonable prices almost as soon as they became available.

The forces behind what was considered fashionable constantly changed. During the mid- to late eighteenth century, the wealthier classes set the standards. For example, Josiah Wedgwood, upon presenting a creamware breakfast set aptly named Queen's pattern to Queen Charlotte in 1762, created a huge demand for this pattern among artisan and other skilled professional households (Miller 1994:14). By the mid-nineteenth century, the lower working and immigrant classes were influenced by Victorianism and middle-class values. Irish priests and "educated" Irish encouraged newly arrived Irish immigrants to assimilate and adhere to American middle-class behaviors (Kraut 1996:163). The established Irish believed the negative and stereotypical perception of their newly arrived brethren, fostered by American politicians and the press, might be changed by assimilation. This is not to say that the households, whether artisan or working class, were trying to emulate the upper classes, but they selected elements of the dominant culture, combining them with their own ideals of what was considered desirable and respectable.

Only a fraction of the immense ceramic assemblage recovered is discussed here, with emphasis given to unusual pieces or patterns. The material is organized by time periods based on TPQ (terminus post quem) dates of significant deposits within shaft features and on occupation dates of the inhabitants living on the excavated lots. A comprehensive inventory of all artifacts recovered is included in Volume IV of this report. Detailed discussions of the ceramics were prepared for each feature and are on file with the collection.

The assemblage has been divided, where possible, into sets of matching or affiliated vessels. By grouping vessels in this manner, one can speculate on the buying strategies of each household, the available decorative wares in New York crockery shops, the types of food being consumed, and how foods were served. Deetz (1972) notes that lower-income households generally have fewer specialty forms that serve a specific function (i.e., serving platters, soup plates, slop bowls, creamers, etc.) and fewer matching pieces. However, the presence of matching and similarly decorated vessels in a variety of tea- and tableware forms remains constant throughout the collection. This indicates the desire to acquire, regardless of class, the proper setting which was dictated by the dominant culture. There are two criteria for creating sets: matching decorative patterns and multiple specialty forms (i.e., teacups, saucers, various-sized plates, serving platters/dishes).

Because decorative patterns changed so rapidly throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, matching replacements were hard to obtain. Sets may therefore include affiliated, but not exactly matching, patterns. The buying strategy for households was to purchase ceramics by the piece that were similar in color and basic design elements. The three criteria for affiliated sets are vessels with the same decoration type/color (e.g., painted polychrome) and common motif (e.g., small-scale floral), similarly decorated vessels with matching maker's marks, and similarly decorated vessels with matching base forms (i.e., foot rings, pedestals) and/or rim forms.

2.0 1790-1815

The last decades of the eighteenth century brought about dramatic changes on Block 160 as well as in the ceramics industry. The area that came to be known as Five Points slowly changed from an industrial to a commercial-residential, artisan-class community. Among these artisans were the families of Tobias Hoffman, a baker; William Wilson, a merchant; and Henry Lott, a house carpenter. The ceramic assemblage recovered from archeological deposits associated with each household reflects ceramic types available

to artisans in New York. Consisting mostly of tea- and tableware vessels, the ware types and decorations represented are creamware and pearlware in shell-edged, painted, printed, and molded patterns, as well as Chinese export porcelain. The vessels included matching teacups and saucers, muffins, twifflers, and dinner plates. The matching wares also included the necessary specialty vessels for serving multiple courses, including various-sized platters and dishes. Food was not shared in communal vessels, nor was it served from the table plates used for eating. The presence of such serving pieces indicates that food was presented on separate vessels not intended for individual use that were placed on a sideboard or around the table.

By 1790, creamware or "CC" (cream-colored) ware was limited to either plain/undecorated or moldedrim patterns, such as shell-edged and the Royal pattern. The creamware tea- and tableware present in the artisan assemblages is either in the Royal pattern or plain/undecorated. The Royal pattern was a variant of Josiah Wedgwood's Queen's pattern. At least two tableware sets were recovered in the Royal pattern with forms ranging from muffin (4 in. diameter) to dinner plates (9–10 in. diameter) (Figure 1). The sets also included specialty vessels, such as soup plates and serving platters. The presence of serving vessels and soup plates reflects the ideal of formality in setting a table in which multiple courses were served. Undecorated creamware was represented by a teaset that belonged to the Hoffman household (Feature AF). The heavy stir marks on the interior of the vessels suggest that this set was used every day rather than for social occasions. As with the Royal pattern, these tea-related vessels were inexpensive, having been replaced by China glaze and pearlware.

China glaze, produced by many early Staffordshire potters, copied Chinese porcelain in decoration, glaze tinting, and form (Figure 2). The ware was short lived and had gone out of style by circa 1815. Pearlware became the dominant ware type by 1800. The early tea-related pearlware vessels, which were usually decorated with Chinese motifs or polychrome floral patterns, were cheaper than Chinese porcelain. The consumer demand for Chinese ceramics is also demonstrated by the forms of English-made tea cups. The popular or standard form mimicked the handleless Chinese rice bowl that is still prevalent in Chinese culture today. The assemblage reflects this trend in decorative pearlware with two painted teasets: an underglaze polychrome floral/foliar style and a blue chinoiserie (Chinese-like) house or pagoda pattern.

The Hoffmans owned both a set of polychrome and blue painted teaware, possibly using them in different situations depending on the importance of the occasion and the company being served. The floral patterns do not match, but have a common motif with simple bands that run along the body and rim (Figure 3). Although the pieces are unmarked, the patterns in the assemblage were imitations of Josiah Wedgwood's original floral patterns. The original motifs were popular among the wealthy, and these imitations would have offered a cheaper alternative to the artisan community in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century New York.

Underglaze blue painting on pearlware was widespread by 1780. The wares were mostly painted in a Chinese style imitating the more expensive Chinese porcelain. The most common motif was the Chinese house pattern, which English painters copied directly from the Chinese. Blue painted pearlware (Figure 4) was popular until after the first decade of the nineteenth century when the demand was stemmed by the greater availability of transfer-printed wares.

Shell-edged-decorated ware was a standard product of Staffordshire potteries from the mid-1770s to the last decades of the nineteenth century (Miller 1991:1). The blue- and green-edged vessels represent the first edged pattern produced (1775–1800). The many different early edged patterns and manufacturers represented in the tableware illustrate the rapid replacement rate and the variety of the merchants' constantly changing inventory (Figure 5). The presence of both green- and blue-edged ware in all households could mean that pieces used together were coordinated with the various courses being served. Most households dating to this period owned a variety of specialty vessels: a pepper pot, a souptureen ladle, soup plates, various-sized serving platters, and a butter boat. The presence of vessels with

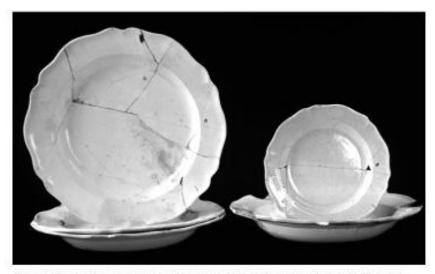


Figure 1. Royal pattern on creamware tableware (ca. 1765-1810) recovered from the Hoffman and Wilson-Lott households.



Figure 2. China glaze (ca. 1775-1815) flatware in the blue transfer-printed Willow pattern.

Recovered from the Hoffman privy.



Figure 3. Teaware decorated in an underglaze polychrome painted floral/foliar style (1795-1825). The patterns on a pearlware body are reminiscent of Josiah Wedgewood's original floral designs. Recovered from the Hoffman privy.



Figure 4. Underglaze blue painted pearlsware (1780-1820) in the popular Chinese house/pagoda pattern. The three saucers have similar but unmatched house motifs, while the sugar-bowl lid matches the cross-hatch border pattern of all three saucers. Recovered from the Hoffman privy.



Figure 5. Blue- and green-edge-decorated pearlusare. The plates range from 7 to 9 inches in diameter. The plate in the front left is one of the earliest designs—assymetrical, undulating scallop with impressed curved lines (ca. 1775-1800). Recovered from both Hoffman and Wilson-Lott privies.

specific functions and the lack of noticeable wear patterns (i.e., knife scarring) indicate that the Wilson household did not use these specialty items for everyday meals, but for more formal occasions with multiple courses being served.

The heavy wear patterns (cut marks) on the Hoffman's edge-decorated flatware, the low number of specialty items, and the presence of matching dinner plates in Chinese porcelain suggest that their edged ware was used everyday. The porcelain is decorated in an enameled floral pattern with gilt highlights—a decorative style common on Meissen porcelain vessels and popular in households in Europe and North America (Figure 6). The Chinese copied these Meissen patterns during the last decades of the eighteenth century to compete with the burgeoning European porcelain trade (Howard 1984:69). The vessels in the collection would have been at least three to four times the cost of the equivalent Meissen setting.

In addition to the English teaware mentioned, there are two sets of Chinese porcelain teaware (Figure 7). Sets featuring an enameled floral spray are considered to be high-quality export (Howard 1984:111; Mudge 1986:199). The Chinese porcelain teaware in the collection is comparable to that owned by other New York artisan residents, such as Samuel and Judith Verplank who resided downtown at 3 Wall Street from 1763 to 1803 (Howard 1984:69), indicating equal availability of such fancy ceramics for families on the northernmost extremes of the growing city.

Perhaps one of the most interesting vessels was a fragmented Castleford teapot from the Hoffman assemblage, the only one of its kind recovered from Five Points (Figure 8). Castleford, England, was known for white stoneware with relief molded designs (1790–1825). Margaret Hoffman had probably used this to serve tea with the Chinese porcelain teaware. Most Castleford pieces are unmarked, and even though after 1800 other potteries were producing a similar type, the company of David Dunderdale is usually associated with the manufacture of this style of white stoneware teapot. The assemblage includes other wares by David Dunderdale, and it is therefore likely that the teapot came from his shop. Moreover, it reflects the wide range of wares from a single potter available from the local crockery shops.

Throughout the eighteenth century, trained potters from Europe emigrated to North America and established successful potteries on the knowledge learned from past generations of skilled craftsmen. The area called Pott Baker's Hill, to the south of Five Points, was home to immigrant stoneware potters. As early as 1728, the Crolius and Remmey families, two of the earliest German traditional stoneware potters, lived and worked in and around Pott Baker's Hill (Janowitz 1992b). Little is known of their pre-1800 wares due to the lack of consistent maker's marks on their stoneware, but the early decorative style is distinctive with incised floral motifs or blue painted swags with dots (Figure 9). The assemblage includes a marked jar from John Remmey III, one of the last in his family to produce stoneware vessels in the area of Pott Baker's Hill (Figure 10). The complete mark would read "J. REMMEY-MANHATTAN WELLS," and the piece is a rare marked example of the late-eighteenth-century Remmey stoneware pottery works.

Locally produced redware and stoneware (from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) were used for food preparation and storage as well as for the storage of non-food items. Because of the demand for durable vessels, stoneware and redware vessels such as pie plates/chargers, jars, beer/ale bottles, and chamber pots were available in large quantities (Figure 11). Redware jars/crocks contained a variety of food stuffs such as flour, sugar, apple butter, pickled cucumbers, and sauerkraut that were produced in the hinterland regions of New York State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Hoffman assemblage (Lot 7, Feature AF) includes a large number of locally made, slip-decorated redware pie plates and storage jars (Figure 12). The pie plates were commonly manufactured in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The presence and large number of baking vessels and jars that probably contained sugar or flour reflect Tobias Hoffman's occupation: Hoffman is listed in the census records through the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as a baker; his bakery was next door to his home.

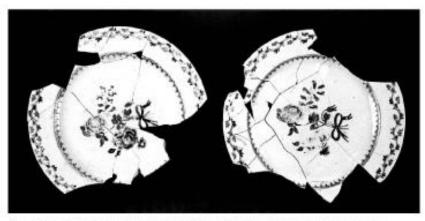


Figure 6. Enameled Chinese export porcelain 9-inch plates (late eighteenth to early nineteenth



Figure 7. Enameled Chinese porcelain teaware (far right). Comparable to teawares owned by artisan residents in Manhattan (late eighteenth century). Recovered from the Lott-Wilson privy.



Figure 8. Castleford stoneware teapot (1790-1825). A similar vessel is pictured in Godden's An Illustrated Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Porcelain (1992:157, illustration 257). Recovered from the Hoffman privy.



Figure 9. Stoneware crock with the typical swag-and-dot decoration attributed to local potters, such as the Remmey family (late eighteenth century). Recovered from a multiple-household deposit on Lot 3-4.

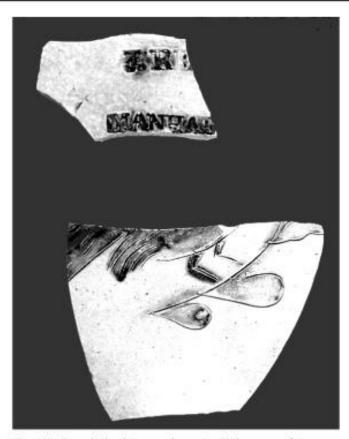


Figure 10. Gray salt-glazed stoneware fragments with the rare manufacturer mark of John Remmey III. The cobalt-blue incised-bird motif was typical of late-eighteenth-century stoneware vessels. Recovered from the Hoffman privy.



Figure 11. Manganese- and clear-lead-glazed redware and creansware chamber pots in various sizes and shapes (late eighteenth century). Recovered from the Hoffman and Lott-Wilson privies.

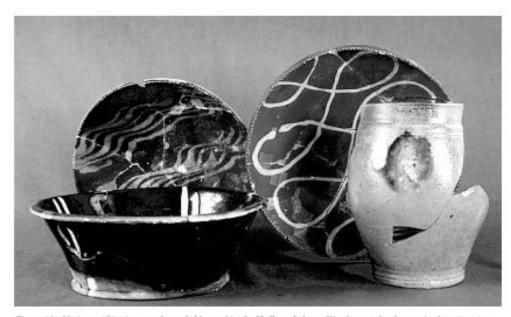


Figure 12. Various utilitarian vessels, probably used in the Hoffman bakery. Slip-decorated redware pie plates (rear), manganese-glazed milk pan (left), and stoneware small-mouth jar (late eighteenth century). The redware plates have evidence of charring along the exterior base. Recovered from the Hoffman privy.

3.0 1815-1840

By 1817, the Collect Pond, which lay adjacent to the early artisan community, had been filled and new commercial and residential buildings were constructed. Members of a new working class were moving into the area and living with or next to the few remaining artisan households. The people, like the many ceramic patterns and forms being mass produced in the nineteenth century, are too numerous to name, but their occupations included sextant, dyer, segar [cigar] maker, glass stainer, and fish monger. The assemblage from this period includes ceramic vessels not only from these new working-class families, but also from a known brothel in the basement at No. 12 Baxter Street.

The nineteenth century also brought about technological advances in the English ceramic industry. Transfer printing, well established by the last decades of the eighteenth century, became the predominant decoration technique, and transfer-printed ceramics were produced in such quantity that they were available to everyone. Moreover, the introduction of dark blue printing brought about a huge demand from the American market. By 1818, Staffordshire potters such as Ralph and James Clews and Enoch Wood were producing a series of dark-blue prints to accommodate the American demand for such colored wares.

After the War of 1812, there was strong American resentment towards England. English goods in some areas of the United States were all but boycotted, and the overstocked English ceramic market was thrown into a depression (Halsey 1974:x). In response to this development, English potters produced patterns on their tea- and tablewares that catered to American patriotism. At least 200 such commemorative patterns were produced in the 1820s in dark blue. On Block 160, only the commercial establishments possessed the dark-blue and other printed commemorative patterns. None was found associated with domestic deposits. The patterns were found on teaware associated with a brothel (Lot 43, Feature AG) and with an oyster house (Lot 52, Feature AM). The dark-blue patterns include the French Series and Commodore McDonnough's Victory, both produced by Enoch Wood. The latter maritime motif depicts a fierce 1814 naval battle on Lake Champlain between Thomas McDonnough, the American naval commander, and British commander Sir George Provost (Figure 13). The resulting American victory was a turning point in the war.

The French Series included patterns depicting the Marquis de Lafayette on his 1824 return visit to America. This visit sparked great interest in the American public and many blue-printed wares were made for exclusive export to America (Coysch and Henrywood 1982:148, 209). The scene found on the teaware, in both the brothel and oyster house, is of Lafayette contemplating the tomb of his long-time friend Benjamin Franklin (Figure 14). This pattern has been recovered from numerous archeological sites dating to the early decades of the nineteenth century.

The popularity of Lafayette in America is also seen on a small mug, possibly a child's cup. The hard-paste porcelain cup is polychrome enameled with the profile of Lafayette (Figure 15). The rim and frame around the profile are gilded. In the nineteenth century, many people believed that children's education began in the home and the cup with the picture of Lafayette may have been a lesson in American history. The gilding on the cup suggests that it was a commemorative piece used for display.

The vessel that epitomizes American pride is a dark-blue printed serving pitcher (Figure 16). The central theme is the American eagle spreading its wings above a shield bearing the stars and stripes and a ribbon with the American motto "E Pluribus Unum." The American eagle had been adopted as the seal of the United States in 1786 and was used in many English patterns bound for America (Coysch and Henrywood 1982:121).

There are also American commemorative patterns present in the assemblage that are not dark-blue printed. Blue- and sepia-printed twifflers are decorated with two picturesque views of the Hudson—"Rapids above Hadley's Falls" and "Baker's Falls"—and another with the "Battle Monument, Baltimore." The latter was made by Job and John Jackson and the former patterns were from Ralph and James Clews. The Hudson views were inspired by the sketches of W.G. Andrews which date to 1818.

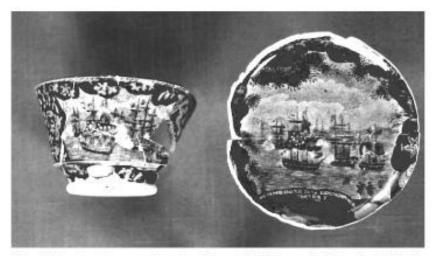


Figure 13. American Commemorative pattern: "Commodore McDonnough's Victory," printed in the dark-blue style, produced by Enoch Wood and Sons (ca.1824-1835). Recovered from the brothel privy.



Figure 14. "Lafayette at Franklin's Tomb" printed in the dark-blue style, produced by Enoch Wood and Sons (ca. 1824-1835). Recovered from the brothel privy and a feature relating to an icehouse asociated with an oyster house and multiple-family dwelling.

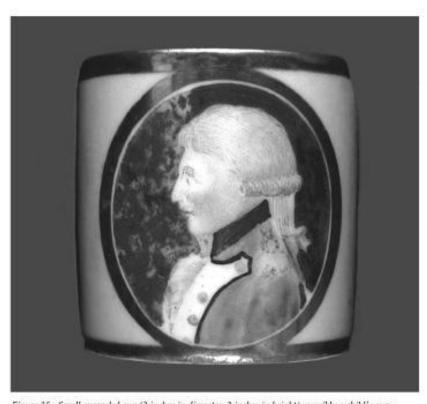


Figure 15. Small enameled cup (3 inches in diameter, 3 inches in height), possibly a child's cup.

Recovered from a feature associated with a multiple-household deposit on Lot 3-4.



Figure 16. Dark-blue-printed serving pitcher decorated with the seal of the United States, produced by William Adams (ca.1815-1835). Recovered from the brothel privy.

The American commemorative vessels, depicting grand events and scenic beauty, were apparently used as display pieces as no apparent wear patterns (stirring marks or cut marks) are present. They were either mounted on the wall or placed on a shelf or mantel. In a brothel context, war and patriotic themes could represent an attempt to appeal to the masculine tastes of the clientele. In contrast to the American commemorative pieces in the brothel assemblage, there are four blue-printed pearlware tea vessels that commemorate Ireland. One pattern includes an anthropomorphic depiction of Ireland or the traditional Latin name Hibernia (Figure 17). The central motif is a seated woman holding a pen quill while next to her is a shield and harp. The harp is a traditional symbol for Ireland, as is the shamrock which is centered on the shield. Perhaps a newly arrived Irish working girl in the brothel owned and displayed the vessels to maintain her Irish identity amidst the Americana or nativist sentiment being expressed. The presence of both the nativist and Irish symbolism might also reflect diversity or, more likely, conflict between the nativist and Irish factions concerning the rights to political contributions and the profits of successful brothels (Gilfoyle 1992:76–91).

By the 1820s, the dominant printed patterns were either of English rural or pastoral scenes or exotic animals. Exotic animal patterns, the "Elephant with Eastern Border," for example, were found on teaware vessels in the Widow Hoffman's assemblage. Elephants were rarely seen in the Western hemisphere except in private menageries. Regents Park had the first Indian elephant in 1828 and by 1831 a popular elephant, "Old Jack," prompted an increase of elephant printed patterns (Coysch and Henrywood 1989:226).

The brothel, Goldberg, and later Hoffman (Widow Hoffman) teaware assemblages include similar pastoral patterns with cows and sheep in the foreground and a barn or outbuildings in a wooded background (Figure 18). The rural patterns, especially a sugar bowl in the Milkmaid pattern, may have been inspired by the novel *Dairyman's Daughter*, which was reported to have sold over two million copies (Coysch and Henrywood 1982:247).

The transfer-printed vessels from the 1830s reflect a change in the tastes of the consumer and the evolution in English ceramic production. Transfer-printed patterns change from pastoral landscapes to romantic images of exotic places and people. For example, the central theme of the Staffordshire pattern Caledonia (Figure 19) is a mythical depiction of Scottish highlanders in traditional kilts poised on a dramatic mountain top. Caledonia is the Roman name for the northern regions of Scotland, later extended to the entire country. Other pattern names in the assemblage, including Belzoni, Tyrolean, India Temples, and Pennsylvania, are on a variety of table flatware, serving pitchers, and platters. No more than three vessels matched, either in tea- or tableware, suggesting that the vessels were purchased piecemeal and not as complete matching settings. Transfer-printed patterns, as with the edged decoration previously discussed, varied from season to season, making it almost impossible to find the same pattern as a replacement. It appears that the buying strategy of the working-class households was to select ceramics primarily on the basis of color and secondarily by a common central or marley pattern.

Perhaps the most interesting vessel form in this period is the cup plate. Cup plates were used, like modern-day coasters, to protect polished wood and table linen from the stains made by the wet foot ring of a teacup. According to Coysch and Henrywood (1982:99), "it was a common early-nineteenth-century practice in America to decant tea from a teacup into a saucer to cool and the empty cup was then placed upon the small plate." The cup plate patterns do not match the teaware patterns in the collection, but include similar motifs, such as exotic birds, pastoral scenes, and romantic patterns (Figure 20).

The brothel assemblage had the largest number of cup plates in the collection. The presence of cup plates reflects the brothel's interior furnishings. Although it was located in a basement in the Five Points district, the brothel was probably furnished with polished wooden tables that could have been covered with fine Irish linen. Gilfoyle's research on New York City police records noted that most brothels contained elaborate furnishings (1992:69–71) and this Five Points establishment may have been no exception. The use of cup plates was considered a distinctively American practice. In combination with the American commemoratives in the assemblage, it appears that the brothel catered to nativist taste.



Figure 17. Teaware decorated with the anthropomorphic depiction of Ireland, Hiberria (early nineteenth century). The harp and clover, as well as other symbols associated with Irish traditions and culture, are illustrated. Recovered from the brothel privy.



Figure 18. Unmarked rural pattern commonly found throughout the early nineteenth century. The production of this blueprinted pattern, as well as countless others, may have been inspired by the novel Dairyman's Daughter (ca. 1820). This set of muffin plates was recovered from the brothel privy.



Figure 19. Stuffordshire serving dishes with printed scenes of romantic and exotic people and places. The dish pattern to the left, Italian Scenery: Castle of St. Angelo, Rome, is in the dark-blue style and was produced by Enoch Wood and Sons (1818-1835). The dish to the right is Caledonia, produced by William Adams and Sons (ca. 1800-1864).



Figure 20. Various unmarked Staffordshire blue-printed cup plates (3-4 inches in diameter) (ca.1825-1840). Recovered from the brothel privy.

European porcelain vessels were few and almost all related to teaware. Bone china is the dominant type and was found in each feature dating to this time period. Bone china was developed circa 1790 by Josiah Spode and was available in many decorative styles (Miller 1994:11). Most of the vessels were decorated with pink-purple luster (Figure 21). Luster-decorated porcelain, as well as refined earthenware, was a cheaper alternative for households that could not or chose not to purchase the more expensive gilt-decorated or silver vessels. The luster was either part of the central motif or part of the border pattern surrounding the motif. The vessels of European porcelain were fragmentary and lacked the specialty items of a complete setting. The paucity of European porcelain is not surprising since Chinese porcelain was the tea-and tableware of choice in artisan households.

A complete set of Chinese porcelain was recovered from an assemblage associated with the basement brothel on Lot 43. The set is decorated with an enameled floral spray with gilt highlights and includes matching teacups, smaller coffee cups, saucers, twifflers, a slop bowl, a portion of a tea pot, and a tea caddy (Figure 22). A tea caddy is a vessel used to store dry tea leaves. The porcelain dates roughly between the first and second decades of the century and has been seen on sites associated with upper-middle-class New York households such as the Van Voorhis.

A great deal of blue-painted Chinese porcelain was shipped to America during the first half of the nineteenth century (MacIntosch 1994:192). In his book Chinese Blue and White Porcelain Duncan MacIntosch quotes importer Robert Walsh's 1820 reflection on the popularity of blue-painted porcelain in all levels of American society:

The porcelain of China displaced the English ware hitherto in use and became exclusively employed by the higher and middle ranks, even the poorest families could boast at least a limited proportion of China ware, and although it should require the united exertions of the family to effect the object, few young girls at the present time enter into marriage state without contributing their respective China ware tea sets to the general concern (McIntosch 1994:192).

The blue-painted decoration includes elaborate lotus floral designs and land/waterscape patterns (e.g., Nanking and Canton). These very popular land/waterscape patterns, with exotic boats and houses, were copied by the English potters in competition for the American ceramic market. Although these blue wares were considered common exports, they cost three times that of the equivalent in European porcelain. Eventually the demand for blue Chinese porcelain decreased as the production of the cheaper alternative Willow pattern increased.

By the second decade of the nineteenth century, Willow and shell-edged vessels, the cheapest decorated vessels available, became omnipresent components of the Five Points household assemblage. As stated above, the Willow pattern was an imitation of the imported painted Chinese patterns and was found exclusively on tableware, while the lesser known Brosely pattern appeared on teaware. The Brosely pattern was a Chinese-like motif similar to the Willow pattern, but in mirror image.

It is interesting to see the way different people viewed the value of Willow pattern. The Goldbergs seemingly used the Willow vessels in a setting in which multiple courses were being served. Although the Willow motif was considered the cheapest printed pattern available, it was probably the household's strategy to acquire the cheaper pattern and obtain a more complete setting with the necessary serving pieces. Their tableware reflects this and includes various-sized plates and specialty items, such as soup plates, a square vegetable dish, and oval serving platters (Figure 23). The Goldbergs could also easily replace or add to the existing table setting since the pattern had not changed since 1790. The wear patterns on the dinner plates were slight, suggesting that their use was not everyday but for specific occasions.

In contrast, Willow-pattern dinner plates from the public oyster house on 110 Chatam Street were used daily to serve many people (Figure 24). The lack of serving dishes suggests that food was brought to the customer on the dinner plate, rather than on a communal platter. Because Willow was the cheapest printed pattern available, it was possible to acquire matching flatware. This would have been much more

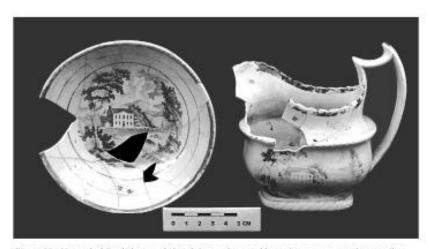


Figure 21. Unmarked English enameled pink-luster-decorated bone china creamer and saucer (late eighteenth to early nineteenth century). Recovered from an icehouse associated with an oyster house and multiple-family dwelling.



Figure 22. A complete enameled coffee and tea set in Chinese export porcelain (early nineteenth century). The set includes 9-inch plates (rear left), slop bowl (rear center), tea caddy (rear right), handled coffee cups (front left), and handleless tea cups/bowls (front right). Recovered from the brothel privy.



Figure 23. An example of a table setting in the Willow pattern (ca.1820s). The various specialty serving dishes reflect a formalized setting with multiple courses. Recovered from the Goldberg privy.



Figure 24. Willow pattern. Various marked 10-inch plates associated with a public oyster house (ca.1820-1840).

visually appealing than the undecorated wares that are usually associated with public houses and restaurants. The central motif, as stated above, has remained constant since 1790, making replacements easily attainable regardless of the manufacturer. The oyster house assemblage includes at least three different Staffordshire potter's marks dating between 1818 and 1835.

In the 1820s, shell-edged ceramic manufacturers made a short-lived attempt to revitalize the failing edged industry. New edged ware with embossed designs was introduced, and potters such as Ralph and James Clews were at the forefront. Both the Hoffman and Goldberg households owned the latest embossed patterns made by the Clews company. The type of embossments include a fish-scale pattern and a foliar/vine pattern (Figure 25). The fish-scale pattern is reminiscent of the creamware molded pattern from the eighteenth century. Most of the vessels have unscalloped rims and squared or chamfered corners. They were probably acquired as replacements or additions to sets of early edged ware. The original sets were influenced by the neoclassical conventions that were in vogue around 1800 (Miller 1994:437). The edged vessels, colored in both blue and green, have molded rims that are even and symmetrical with either curved or straight impressed lines around the marley. Although none of the molded edged patterns matches, the green- and blue-edged vessels from both lots have been considered complete table settings.

By the second decade of the nineteenth century, children's motto plates and mugs were being mass produced by Staffordshire and other potteries throughout England. The source of subject matter for mugs and plates was generally from children's literature and picture-sheet illustrations (Riley 1991:16). Themes commonly emphasized moral values, with stern admonishments against evil or sinful deeds, reinforced Christian duty, and praised meritorious behavior. Motto plates and mugs were usually given as presents to children, either for holidays or special occasions. For example, a child's mug in the assemblage was given to a child for being obedient at home, school, or church (Figure 26). The "My" series of motto tableware (Figure 27) was taken from the publications of John Harris and William Darton, who aimed their volumes and sheets at the middle and working classes (Riley 1991:30). Throughout the nineteenth century, their writings were used on mass-produced mugs and plates and included all aspects of family life.

With the completion of the Erie Canal and the high cost of land in Manhattan, there was less need for potters to produce their wares near the city's center. While some Manhattan potters moved farther north of the ever-expanding city limits, most simply practiced their craft in areas such as Long Island and upstate New York (Figure 28). The Crolius family, however, remained in Manhattan up to the 1820s. Upon the filling of the Collect Pond, Clarkson Crolius and, later, his son Clarkson, Jr. (Figure 29), moved and produced stoneware at 67 Bayard Street, approximately two to three blocks north of the project area.

The art of a local potter can be seen in vessel types other than utilitarian coarse wares, such as black manganese-glazed redware teapots (Figure 30). Almost all American teapots were overall black or manganese glazed, reflecting the influence of English Jackfield pottery (Ketchum 1991:8). The black glaze made inexpensive redware a more acceptable form to display when serving tea. The teapots themselves resembled their contemporary Jackfield forms, but for families with limited incomes they were a cheaper alternative. Although there were many local redware manufacturers, only a few are best known for their black-glazed teapots. During the nineteenth century the most important New Jersey redware manufacturers specializing in this decorative type were Ephrain G. Mackay of New Brunswick (c.1811–1826) and John Mann from Rahway (c.1830–1850) (Ketchum 1991:88). Other potters produced this style of teapot. For example, in 1823, a Troy, New York, firm began manufacturing black teapots, as did the Smith Pottery of Norwalk, Connecticut. Finally, possibly more importantly, Thomas Craft of Whatley, Massachusetts (c.1821–1860), produced black teapots, not for local Massachusetts consumers, but specifically for New York City and Philadelphia consumers (Ketchum 1991:88).

The third decade of the nineteenth century brought technological changes in the ware types available from American ceramic manufacturers. New Jersey, first and foremost in the production of American yellowware, is considered "the cradle of the pottery industry in the United States" (Liebowitz 1985:27).

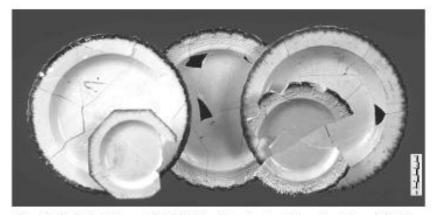


Figure 25. Shell-edged tableware (first half of the ninteenth century). In an attempt to revitalize the edged market, various embossed patterns (1820-1835) were produced, including fish scales (rear center) and vines and swags (front right). Recovered from all features.



Figure 26. Blue-printed (left) and painted (right) children's drinking cups (first half of the nineteenth century). Recovered from the brothel privy.



Figure 27. A child's table plate and drinking cup. The blue-printed pattern is one of the many popular My patterns. The vessels pictured are of the My Grandmother series (first half of the nineteenth century). Recovered from the brothel privy.



Figure 28. Utilitarian stoneware crocks. The vessel on the left is unmarked, but reflects the popular Pennsylvania-German tulip style. The vessel on the right is stamped "C.W. Thompson & Co., Pokeepsie." Charles Thompson manufactured stoneware from 1833 to 1835. The stamped number 2 reflects the capacity of the vessel. Recovered from the icehouse associated with an oyster house and multiple-family dwelling.



Figure 29. Stoneware milk pan stamped with the mark of Clarkson Crolius, Jr. (1835-1849). Milk pans were used for the separation of milk, as well as other culinary tasks. Because of the pans' sloped sides, they are also thought to have been used as wash basins. Recovered from the icehouse associated with an oyster house and multiple-family dwelling.

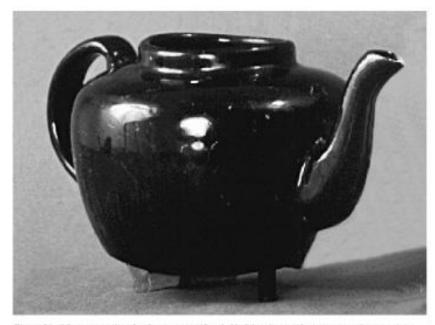


Figure 30. Manganese-glazed redware teapot (first half of the nineteenth century), an inexpensive imitation of the English Jackfield. Recovered from the Stone privy.

Establishing its works in 1833, The American Pottery Company, Jersey City, New Jersey (Figure 31), was the first in New Jersey to produce various utilitarian and decorative vessels such as pitchers, pie plates, bakers, and nappies in yellowware (Figure 32).

4.0 1840-1870

The sordid reputation of the Five Points section was firmly established by the 1840s. The one-time artisan neighborhood was now transformed into a dilapidated district inhabited mainly by members of the immigrant working class. Occupations such as day laborer, stone paver, and huckster replaced baker and merchant. Overcrowded four- and five-story tenement buildings replaced the existing one- and two-story buildings. Contemporary writers described the neighborhood as a plague spot and the inhabitants as thieves and drunkards. The ceramic assemblage, however, provides a different perspective. Much like the artisan class it replaced, the working class spent a portion of its income on new and innovative ceramic styles which stressed the genteel rituals of the dominant cultural traditions of the mid-nineteenth century.

The 1840s brought about new technological advances in English ceramic production, as well as change in the ideals of gentility and what was considered a suitable home environment in American culture. An aspect of that change is reflected in the Gothic style (c.1840–c.1860), which brought the sanctity and communal aspects of Gothic churches into the home by employing many design elements on ceramic tea- and tableware (Wall 1991:25–26).

These new ideals were quickly utilized and marketed by English potters. The Gothic shape (Figure 33) was one of the first molded shapes produced on a new vitrified ceramic body called white granite. White granite, stemming from the earlier heavily decorated stone china, was first shipped to America in about 1840 and became a dominant ware type from the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The shape was also produced on the more expensive hard-paste porcelain and bone china. The household on Lot 47 (Feature AL) owned both a complete porcelain and white-granite Gothic-shaped teaset and several pieces of a table setting. The lack of any substantial wear patterns on the porcelain vessels and heavy wear on the white-granite vessels suggests that the porcelain vessels were used for more formal or special occasions. This contrasts with the evidence from the tenements (Lot 6, Feature J, and Lot 7, Feature O), where the white granite with slight wear seemingly was used as the more formal setting and printed and edged wares were the everyday vessels. Diana Wall has noted that lower classes tended to avoid the fancier porcelains knowing that formal tea parties "did not pertain to their lifestyle" (1994:162). It appears that the skilled-labor households at the upper end of the working-class spectrum expressed a need to interact through more formal events, thereby symbolically separating themselves from the lower working-class immigrants around the block.

The success of the Gothic shape, esthetically and symbolically, was so great that English potters mass produced their own variant of the original Gothic form throughout the 1840s. In her book A Look At White Ironstone, Jean Wetherbee groups the Gothic shape and its numerous similar hexagonal predecessors as the "Gothic family" (1981:37). Both mass production and local availability are seen in the multiple sets of tea- and tableware present in both the Pearl Street tenements and the Baxter Street artisans' households. Moreover, the rapid replacement rate and the annual modifications to the shape are also apparent in the 18 different mid-nineteenth-century English manufacturers' marks present in the Gothic sets. As has been noted here and elsewhere (e.g., Boott Mills, [Dutton 1989]), ceramics decorated with edged and printed patterns changed constantly from one season to the next, making the replacement of vessels with matching patterns difficult. The same can be said of the Gothic-family shapes that flooded North America and the New York crockery shops.

Mid- to late-nineteenth-century households commonly surrounded themselves with foliar and floral motifs on furniture and other domestic materials to create an environment evoking nature. In her book The Whost Pattern, Lynne Sussman (1985:7) states that between 1848 and 1883 at least 20 grain patterns inspired by the concept of naturalism were registered with the English Patents Office. In 1859 a patent was given to Elmsmore and Forster for their Wheat or Ceres shape which, like the Gothic shape, became the standard



Figure 31. Maker's mark: "American Pottery Co., Jersey City" (ca. 1833-1855). The vessel is a yellowware nappie recoverd from the Stone privy.

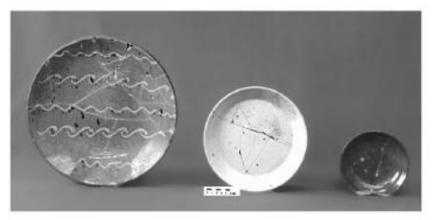


Figure 32. Utilitarian vessels used in the preparation of food (first half of the nineteenth century).

Slip-decorated pie plate (left), yellowware pie plate (center), and a redware small plate or taster (right). Recovered from the Stone privy.



Figure 33. Plain and various Gothic shapes on white granite tea- and tableware (1840-1860). Recovered from all mid-nineteenth-century features.

shape for other potters to emulate, thus giving a rise to the Prairie shape (registered 1861) (Figure 34). These shapes were present in the tenement and skilled-laborer assemblages where the Gothic sets had been discarded. The presence of a few fragmented Wheat-shape vessels (Figure 35) and the large number of Gothic sets that were discarded reflect the effort that even Five Points residents put into acquiring what was considered fashionable.

Transfer printing declined in quality after the introduction of white granite and patent laws that restricted engravers from copying or using other engravers' patterns (Miller 1994:31). Engravers were now forced to create their own patterns, resulting in mundane and repetitive motifs that always included a couple or group of people in the foreground, a hanging or drooping tree, a body of water, and Gothic or exotic buildings in the background. This change made it easier for struggling households to construct a complete setting of printed vessels with common central patterns because the local crockery shops carried a variety of different printed patterns in multiple forms (Figure 36). The two tenement assemblages contained over one hundred matching and similarly printed Staffordshire tea- and tableware vessels that could have been combined to form full services. Moreover, the decline in demand and lower price for printed wares made the procurement of specialty forms possible for those households with limited incomes. For example, households living in the tenement at 472 Pearl Street obtained items such as oyster plates and ornate Staffordshire teapots to complement the existing tea- and tableware. Wear patterns, ranging from slight to heavy, also reflect a change in attitude towards the role of printed tea- and tableware by the midnineteenth century. In contrast to the earlier more costly patterns which would have been used for social occasions, the new printed wares were apparently used in everyday meals.

One of the most significant ornaments was a sepia transfer-printed Father Mathew teacup from the Irish tenement at 472 Pearl Street (Figure 37). Father Mathew founded the Total Abstinence Movement and greatly influenced the Irish poor. Mathew made many attempts to foster temperance in the working-class Catholic community by imploring its members to think of their health, the health of their families, and to "free themselves from the bondage of a degrading and deadly habit" (Maguire 1864:111). Throughout the 1830s and 1840s, there was a strong belief that diseases such as cholera were caused by intemperance and excesses in nature (Kraut 1996:156). Father Varela, founder of the Transfiguration Church across from Block 160, invited Father Mathew to speak to his parishioners on temperance and "refresh their personal worth and dignity" when the health of his flock diminished due to the "ravages of alcohol" (Transfiguration Church 1977:8). It is uncertain whether Father Theobald Mathew included Five Points in his tour during the mid-nineteenth century; however, the cup does reinforce his positive message of temperance and might reflect the household's ideals relating to health issues that were affecting the surrounding community. During the nineteenth century there were several serious cholera epidemics that struck Five Points as well as other areas of Manhattan.

In addition to honoring Father Mathew, the cup reflects values of hard work and diligence (Figure 38). In America, the Catholic church stressed "industry, thrift, sobriety, self-control and domestic purity" to the newly arrived Irish immigrants (Kraut 1996:163). Such behavior helped the immigrants to assimilate into American culture and mold them into productive citizens and parishioners of the Catholic church. The cup would have been a daily reminder to those of the household and an overt message to those entering the house of the family's beliefs concerning religious and sanitary values.

Flowing printed patterns, usually in blue or mulberry, were first made available to the American market by the end of the 1830s. The popularity and demand for these wares is evident as all archeological features have flow-blue vessels. The skilled laborers on Baxter Street seem to have favored flow-blue tea-and tableware, and tailors from Lot 47 (Feature AL) owned square vegetable dishes suggesting formal meals with multiple courses (Figure 39). Interestingly, the Lot 47 (Feature AL) assemblage contains all white granite and bone china Gothic teaware and heavily decorated flow-blue tableware, suggesting that the household considered tea drinking and meals to be separate social functions.

After a failed and short-lived attempt to revitalize the shell-edged ceramic market, potters began to cut costs in production of the already inexpensive flatware. The scallop rim was eliminated and eventually

8-32

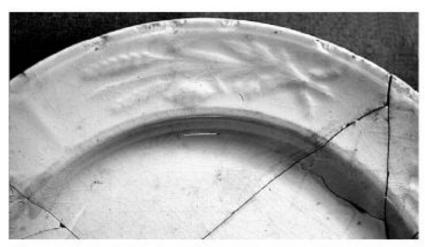


Figure 34. The Prairie shape (registered 1861) on a 10-inch plate. Recovered from the multiple-family dwelling on Lot 45.

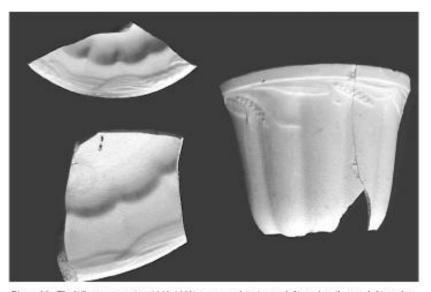


Figure 35. The Wheat pattern (ca. 1848-1883) on a cup plate (upper left), a plate (bottom left), and a teacup (right). Recovered from the tenement on Lot 6.



Figure 36. Blue, red, and black Staffordshire printed tableware. Patterns are (from left to right)
Pennsylvania (1826-1846), Scroll (undated), Coterie (1830-1841), Parisian (1838-1848),
and Belzoni (1818-1846). Recovered from the tenement buildings on Lots 6 and 7, and the
icelsouse associated with an oyster house and multiple-family dwelling.



Figure 37. Staffordshire brown-printed teacup manufactured by William Adams and Sons (1800–1864). Father Mathew is pictured preaching to his flock and administering his abstinence pledge. Recovered from the tenement's cesspool on Lot 6.



Figure 38. The interior border pattern of the Father Mathew teacup. The beelvive and gardening tools were a constant reminder to be industrious and ever working to better oneself. Recovered from the tenement's cesspool on Lot 6.



Figure 39. Vegetable dish covers decorated in an unidentifiable flow-blue pattern. Recovered from a privy on Lot 47.

the impressed edged lines were discarded in favor of a simple applied underglaze blue that was in production until 1890. The large number of edged vessels in various forms and the heavy wear patterns on those from the tenements suggests that even the poorest of households living on the project block acquired and used these vessels for everyday meals.

American ceramic production at this time began competing with England for the whiteware and porcelain markets. American potters always had the raw materials necessary to manufacture refined earthenware and porcelain, but could not compete with the low prices of English ceramics. By importing numerous Staffordshire potters to New Jersey, the American Pottery Company in 1840 changed from producing yellowware to being one of the first to manufacture refined whitewares (Figure 40) (Lehner 1988:228). Other ceramic manufacturers in Brooklyn, Trenton, and East Liverpool, Ohio, became well established in the production of porcelain and whitewares well after the 1840s. Brooklyn was the first to produce porcelain on a large scale (Janowitz 1992a:161). The vessels produced included various cups, saucers, pitchers, dishes, and plates that were comparable to the more expensive porcelains from Limouge, France. Unfortunately, most American firms did not regularly mark their vessels until the last decades of the nineteenth century, making the attribution of various unmarked porcelain pieces to a specific manufacturer impossible.

Aside from a few American potters slowly changing to refined earthenware, most were producing foodpreparation and storage items in stoneware, yellowware, and, in smaller amounts, redware. Yellowware had eclipsed redware for use in the kitchen as well as on the table. Perhaps the most interesting yellowware vessels are a Rockingham/Bennington brown-glazed spittoon (Figure 41) and an undecorated spittoon recovered from shops associated with liquor and drinking in the tenement fronts at 472 and 474 Pearl Street. The tenement assemblages also contained a large number of local stoneware ale bottles (Figure 42). During the nineteenth century, chewing tobacco in America was widespread in streets, barrooms, and stores. American males took tobacco and liquor seriously and in close association, as chewing was a part of every man's ritual regardless of class or wealth (Larkin 1988:168).

The redware being produced at this time was mostly reduced to utilitarian items such as flower pots and saucers. Their presence possibly signifies the tenants' attempt to beautify their surroundings in accordance with the dominant culture's concept of naturalism. Nineteenth-century literature cited households lacking shrubs and plants as failing to show good taste. The flower pots indicate that some households used flowers and plants that could be grown on the window sill or on the backs of the exterior stairs to beautify their drab surroundings.

A more practical use of the flower pots by the Five Points inhabitants may have been to grow edible plants and/or plants used in homeopathic remedies. The tenement dwellers may have had neither the resources nor the desire to seek medical attention offered by nativist institutions, as immigrants faced extreme prejudice from the American public and, more importantly, from the medical profession (Kraut 1996:154). Many diseases were thought to have originated abroad and been carried by newly arrived and hated immigrants. Likewise, many nativists considered many illnesses to be caused by excesses in drink, food, and other abuses of nature that were portrayed as the way of life of Catholic Irish immigrants (Kraut 1996:154). In an attempt to avoid stigmas and social prejudices, traditional herbal remedies may have been used to cure everyday ailments within the privacy of the home.

By mid-century, there was almost no stoneware production in Manhattan. Washington Smith, 32–34 West 18th Street, was one of the few remaining potters in Manhattan producing utilitarian vessels such as beer/ale bottles, sewer pipe, and portable furnaces (Figure 43). Portable furnaces were used in the backyards for boiling water to wash clothes, for interior heating in homes, and as smudge pots in back lots to keep away mosquitoes (Greer 1981:128). The latter is most likely how they were used on Block 160 as they were recovered from the back lots of two tenements with large privies used by a large number of people. A common nineteenth-century belief was that disease originated in the gaseous vapors from decaying organic matter. The stagnant water from the septic systems in the warmer months would have created an unpleasant odor, attracted mosquitoes, and fostered disease.



Figure 40. Various sanitary items, recovered from all of the mid-century features. Vessels are (from left to right) whiteware chamber pot (after1820), a yellowware bedpan (after1827), a dipped yellowware chamber pot (after1827), and a small whiteware medicinal container from the American Pottery Company (1840-1855).



Figure 41. Brown-glazed, Rockingham-type decorated redware spitoon. Recovered from the tenement's cesspool on Lot 6.



Figure 42. Various English stoneware ink (bottom left), local beer (center left and right), and German mineral water bottles (rear center). Many of the local beer bottles were stamped with local grocers' names, such as William Hough, Jersey City (right center). Recovered from the tenements on Lots 6 and 7.



Figure 43. Pieces of a locally made stoneware portable furnace. Potters such as Washington Smith, as well as numerous other potters throughout the tri-state area, produced this type of vessel. Recovered from the tenement's school sink on Lot 6.

5.0 1870-1900

Only a few artifacts dating to the last decades of the nineteenth century were recovered from the upper strata of mid-nineteenth-century tenement features. The households consisted of Irish immigrants and native-born, second-generation Irish members of the working class. Occupations included cartman, driver, segarmaker, porter, and laborer, the last being the most prevalent form of employment listed in the 1870 census.

The 1870s and 1880s are considered a time of transition in decorative styles on material culture. Victorian naturalism and the Arts and Crafts Movement influenced the development of the Art Noveau style, which counterbalanced organic or natural Victorian motifs against the new intricate geometrical designs. A sepia transfer-printed dinner plate in the archeological assemblage reflects not only this stylistic change, but also the reemergence of transfer-printed wares. By the first few years of the 1860s, transfer-printed wares had virtually disappeared only to be revitalized by the low-cost and time-saving technique of sheet patterns. The copper transfers were designed to fit on various-sized plates or hollow wares, thereby reducing the number of copper plates being used in the production of sets of tea- and tableware.

By 1870, there were only a few remaining stoneware manufacturers in Manhattan. Those that remained were considered utilitarian potters and produced various storage vessels, ceramic sewer pipe, fire brick, and tile. To meet the demand of various local grocers and brewers for vessels such as crocks, jars, and jugs, stoneware potters had to devise new techniques to maximize space within the kiln. Stacker or shoulder jugs (Figure 44), which were commonly used by the last decades of the nineteenth century, eliminated the need for kiln furniture by applying an exterior ledge around the shoulder. The purpose of the ledge was for stacking other vessels with the same diameter mouth to mouth. The stacker jug in the collection probably contained whiskey; it was produced as early as 1888 by a local stoneware potter for Michael Bacci, a grocer from 88 Park Row.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

The ceramic vessels from 22 shaft features reflect not only the transformation of the ceramic industry, but also the evolution of a block in an expanding city. The area that became known as Five Points began as an industrial wasteland and developed into a commercial-residential community. The ceramic vessels provide an excellent cross-section of the quality and variety of wares available to all New Yorkers from the late eighteenth through the nineteenth century. Although the block and its inhabitants changed from artisans to immigrant members of the working class, the relative value and quality of the ceramic assemblage did not change significantly. This is primarily due to the fact that the neighborhood was always close to the market place. New York City, being one of the country's largest market centers, provided all households from Five Points, regardless of class or wealth, equal access to consumer goods. More importantly, the ceramic assemblage illustrates a picture in which both artisan class, skilled laborers, and working-class immigrants spent a portion of their incomes on material elements of the changing dominant culture that beautified their surroundings, assisted in teaching appropriate values to their children, and allowed them to display their ideals of what was considered respectable.



Figure 44. Portion of a locally made stacker jug. The stacking ledge can be seen above the name "Bacci." Recovered from the multiple-family dwelling on Lot 3-4.

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APPENDIX C BLOCK 160 DEMOGRAPHICS

BY ROBERT K. FITTS

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1.0 Introduction

The following demographic statistics were tabulated during the course of writing the historical chapters contained in this volume. They are included in this appendix to provide comparative data for future studies of nineteenth-century New York. All of the tables included here are based solely on census data for Block 160. As the censuses after 1850 are more detailed than those before, the majority of tables focus on the 1855 New York state census, and the 1870 and 1880 federal censuses. Methods for unusual calculations are explained below the tables. For more detail on the inhabitants of Block 160, see Volume III.

2.0 Population

Table 1.
Population of Block 160 Through Time

,	eer	Source	Inhabitants
1	790	Federal Census	>61
1	800	Federal Census	231
1	810	Federal Census	334
1	820	Federal Census	404
1	830	Federal Census	391
1	840	Federal Census	925
1	850	Federal Census	1357
1	855	NY State Census	1334
- 1	860	Halliday Census	976
1	870	Federal Census	1628
1	880	Federal Census	1177
1	890	Federal Census	1391

Table 2. Population of Block 160 by Street

Year	Total	Pearl	Peark	Boxter	Chatham
1850	1357	508	563	264	22
1855	1334	660	359	289	26
1870	1628	695	486	447	unknown
1880	1177	564	296	317	unknown
1890	1391	436	250	643	62

3.0 Ethnicity

Table 3. Ethnic Composition of Block 160, 1850–1890

Group	1850	1855	1870	1880	1890*
Irish	73%	71%	60%	42%	12%
German	9%	12%	15%	5%	<1%
Italian	4%	1%	15%	32%	58%
Eastern- European Jews	2%	3%	3%	7%	4%
British	4%	6%	1%	4%	Unk
White Native-born American	5%	4%	3%	5%	Unk
Black Native-born American	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	Unk
Other	2%	3%	3%	5%	Unk
Unknown	1%	0	0	0	26%

Sources: 1855 New York state census; 1850 1870, 1880 federal censuses; 1890 police census

Table 4.Percent of Ethnic Households by Street in 1855

Street	% Irish	% Italian	% Ger	% Am	% Br	Pl-Rus	Othr	# in Sample
Park St.	83	0	5	2	0	0	10	88
#484-502 Pearl	62	0	13	2	21	0	2	39
#464-482 Pearl	90	0	4	4	1	0	1	100
Chatham St	60	0	20	20	0	0	0	5
#2-14 Baxter	45	0	28	0	0	24	3	29
#16-26 Baxter	46	16	16	0	.8	8	5	37
Block Totals	74	2	9	3	- 4	3	5	298

Source: 1855 New York state census

^{*} The 1890 census taker did not record inhabitants' efficiely; therefore, ethnicity was assigned based on probable origin of last names. Although the unknown category undoubtedly contains some Italians and Poles/Russians, the majority of these individuals had English names. Therefore, the percentages of Irish, British, and Americans living on Block 160 are underrepresented in this table.

Table 5.Percent of Ethnic Population by Street in 1870

Street	1rish	%, Italian	% Ger	Ām	%. Br	PI-Rus	Chin	Othr	Tota
Park St	74	4	12	4	1	0	1	5	486
#484-502 Pearl	74	0	10	9	4	3	0	0	287
#464-482 Pearl	72	18	8	2	0	0	1	1	408
#2-14 Baxter	20	38	22	1	0	8	10	1	219
#16-24 Baxter	28	25	36	0	0	10	1	0	228
Block Totals	60	15	15	3	1	3	2	1	1628

Source: 1870 federal census

Table 6. Percent of Ethnic Population by Street in 1880

Street	% Irish	% Italian	% Ger	% Am	% Br	%. Pl-Rus	% Other	Total
Park St.	54	37	1	3	0	4	1	211
Mission	18	0	24	24	9	0	26	85
#484-504 Pearl	60	16	3	4	4	2	10	209
#466-482 Pearl	64	16	7	6	5	0	3	355
#2-14 Baxter	5	57	1	0	3	32	3	190
₹16-22 Baxter	9	79	1	1	1	10	0	127
Block Totals	42	32	5	5	4	7	5	1177

Source: 1880 federal census

Key for Tables 4-6:

 Ger = German
 Am = Native-born American
 Br = British
 PI-Rus = Polish & Russian

 Chin = Chinese
 Othr = Other
 Total = Total of all Ethnic Groups

Table 7.

Ethnicity by Age and Gender for Block 160 in 1855
[% = percent of age group within overall population]

					1.5		4.00	50		
Ethnicity	Sex	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Irish	M	121	99	80	71	48	4	. 11	3	437
		9%	8%	6%	5%	4%	<1%	1%	<1%	33%
	F	95	100	110	74	66	21	13	4	483
		7%	8%	8%	6%	5%	2%	1%	<1%	37%
	T	216	199	190	145	114	25	24	7	920
		16%	15%	14%	11%	9%	2%	2%	1%	70%
German	M	21	19	35	17	10	4	1	0	107
		2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	0	8%
	F	13	10	14	14	5	1	2	0	- 59
		1%	1%	1%	1%	<1	<1%	<1%	0	4%
	T	34	29	49	31	15	5	3	0	166
		3%	2%	4%	2%	1%	<1%	<1%	0	13%
English	M	5	10	7	2	2	1	4	0	31
		<1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	2%
	F	8	6	6	5	2	3	3	0	33
		1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	3%
	T	13	16	13	7	4	4	. 7	0	64
		1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	0	5%
American	M	9	3	9	4	2	1	0	0	28
		1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	0	2%
	F	4	8	3	5	2	1	2	0	25
		<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	2%
	T	13	11	12	9	4	2	2	0	53
		1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	4%
Polish-	M	7	3	3	4	4	1	1	0	23
Russian Jews		1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	2%
jens	F	9	4	4	0	2	1	0	0	20
		1%	<1%	<1%	0	<1%	<1%	0	0	2%
	T	16	7	7	4	6	2	1	0	43
		1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	3%
Scottish	M	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	10
	0.00	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	0	0	1%
	F	1	4	1	1	2	0	.0	0	9
		<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	0	0	1%
	T	2	7	4	3	3	0	0	0	19
		<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0:	0	0	1%
Italian	M	0	1	3	3	3	1	. 1	0	12
		0	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	1%
	F	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	
		<1%	0	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	0	0	<1%
	T	1	1	5	4	4	1	1	0	17
LCCCV20	12151	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	1%
French	M	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	
	F	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	T	0	2 <1%	<1%	_ 1	<1%	1	0	0	8
		0			<1%		<1%			1%

Ethnicity	Sex	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Canadian	M	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
	F	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	T	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	. 8
		<1%	<1%	0	<1%	0	0	0	0	1%
Dutch	M	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	F	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2 3 5
	T	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
		<1%	0	0	<1%	<1%	0	0	0	<1%
African	M	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
American	F	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	T	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
		0	0	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	0	0	<1%
Belgian	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	-0	0	1
	F	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	0	0	0	1	0	.0	0	. 1
		0	0	0	0	<1%	0	0	0	<1%
Other	M	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	03	- 2
	F	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	T	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 6
		<1%	<1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
TOTAL	M	168	141	143	107	73	33	18	3	666
		13%	11%	11%	8%	5%	2%	1%	<1%	
	F	137	135	140	102	83	27	20	4	648
		10%	10%	10%	8%	6%	2%	1%	<1%	
	T	305	276	282	210	156	60	38	7	1314
		23%	21%	21%	16%	12%	4%	3%	1%	

Abstract

Ethnicity	Total	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Sample
Irish	70%	16%	15%	14%	11%	9%	2%	2%	<1%	920
German	13%	3%	2%	4%	2%	1%	<1%	<1%	0	166
English	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	0	64
American	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	53
Western-	4%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	0.5	50
European										
Pol-Russian	3%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	43
Other	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	0	0	18
Total	100%	23%	21%	22%	16%	12%	3%	3%	<1%	1314

Table 8. Household Type by Ethnicity for Black 160 in 1855

Ethnic Group	# of Hids	Nuclear	Extend.	Couples	Single Female	Widow w/ Child.	Single Male	Father w/ Child
Irish	219	48%	4%	16%	4%	24%	1%	3%
Italian	6	17%	17%	0	0	0	66%	0
German.	28	61%	7%	21%	0	0	11%	0
Pol/Russ	10	80%	0	10%	0	0	10%	0
White Am.	8	37%	0	0	0	63%	0	0
Afri. Am.	1	0	0	0	0	0	100%	0
British	15	33%	7%	33%	0	20%	0	7%
Chinese	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Other	3	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	7	14%	0	86%	0	0	0	0
Total	297	48%	4%	18%	3%	21%	4%	2%

Table 9. Household Composition by Ethnic Group for Block 160 Residents in 1855

Ethnic Group	W Hids.	# Form. with Child.	# Hid. with Ser.	# Hid. with Board.	Ave. Hld. Size	Ave. V Child.	Ave. # Serv.	Ave. W Board.
Irish	219	169	8	69	4.2	2.5	0.05	0.6
German	28	19	9	17	6.0	2.5	0.4	1.9
English	12	7	2	1	3.5	1.7	0.2	0.4
Pol-Russ Jews	10	8	4	6	5.4	2.8	0.4	0.6
American	8	8	3	1	3.9	1.9	0.4	0.1
Italian	6	1	0	2	2.8	2.0	0	1.0
Scottish	3	2	0	1	3.7	4.0	0	0
African American	1	0	0	1	4.0	0	0	3.0
Canadian	1	1	0	0	6.0	4.0	0	0
Dutch	1	1	0	0	5.0	3.0	0	0
French	1	1	0	0	4.0	2.0	0	0
Unknown	7	1	0	1	2.9	5.0	0	0.1
Total	297	218	26	99	4.3	2.5	0.1	0.7

Key

Hlds. = Number of households for the ethnic group # Fam. w/ Child. = Number of families with children living with them

Hld. w/ Ser. = Number of households which contain one or more servants # Hld. w/ Board. = Number of households which contain one or more boarders

Ave. Hld. Size = Average household size

Ave. # Child. = Average number of children in families which have children (includes only biological and adopted children).

Ave. # Serv. = Average number of servants for all households within the ethnic group

Ave. # Board. = Average number of boarders for all households within the ethnic group

C-8

Table 10.Female Marriage Patterns by Ethnicity for Block 160 Residents in 1855

Ethnicity	Status	17-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Irish	Married	2	56	51	34	7	3	0.	153
	Widowed	1	11	14	28	13	10	4	81
	Unmarried	23	43	9	4	1	0	0	80
	Total	26	110	74	66	21	13	4	314
German	Married	0	8	14	5	1	-0	0:	28
	Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Unmarried	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Total	7	14	14	5	1	2	0	43
English	Married	1	4	3	2	2	1	0	13
and de	Widowed	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	9
	Unmarried	2	2	0	0	0	ō	0	4
	Total	3	6	5	2	3	3	0	22
Scottish	Married	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
SCOURI	Widowed	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Unmarried	0	1	0	Ô	0	0	0	1
	Total	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
D-1 D			3				0	0	6
Pol-Rus	Married	0		0	1	1		-	
Jews	Widowed	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unmarried	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	. 8
American	Married	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
	Widowed	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	7
	Unmarried	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	7
	Total	2	4	6	3	1	2	0	18
Italian	Married	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	2
	Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unmarried	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	. 4
French	Married	0	.0	0	1	0	0	0	- 1
	Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(
	Unmarried	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	- 2
Canadian	Married	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	- 12
	Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Unmarried	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Dutch	Married	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	- 1
Dutter	Widowed	0	ő	0	Ô	0	0	0	· c
	Unmarried	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ĺ.
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	-0	0	3
African	Married	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- (
American	Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ċ
range (Car)	Unmarried	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Total	0	0	i	1	0	ő	0	5
Total	Married	4	72	74	47	11	4	0	212
Total	Widowed	1		18	30	15	16	4	90
		36	12 57					0	
	Unmarried			12	6	1	0	5.00	112
	Total	41	141	104	83	27	20	4	42

Table 11.Household Type by Ethnicity for Black 160 in 1870

Ethnic Group	₽ of Hids	Nudear	Extend.	Couples	Single Female	Widow w/ Child.	Single Male	Father w/ Child
Irish	278	41%	7%	5%	16%	14%	13%	4%
Italian	53	70%	6%	13%	0	0	6%	6%
German.	57	65%	4%	7%	2%	5%	14%	4%
Pol/Russ	9	89%	11%	0	0	0	0	0
American	21	29%	14%	0	14%	14%	24%	5%
British	6	17%	33%	0	17%	33%	0	0
Chinese	22	0	0	0	0	0	100%	0
Other	9	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	100%	0	0
Total	456	46%	7%	6%	10%	11%	17%	2%

Table 12.Number of Children by Ethnicity for Block 160 Residents in 1870

Ethnicity	# Fam. w/ Ch	# Ch	Ave # Ch
Irish	175	512	2.93
German	44	144	3.27
Italian	42	130	3.10
American	11	29	2.64
Polish-Russian	9	28	3.11
Chinese & Other	r 4	6	1.50
English	4	9	2.25
French	1	2	2.00
Scottish	1	5	5.00
Chinese	0	0	0.00
Unknown	1	1	1.00
Mixed	4	12	3.00
Total	296	878	2.97

Table 13.Family Type by Ethnicity for Block 160 in 1880

Ethnic Group	# of Hids	Nuclear	Extend.	Couples	Single Female	Widow w/ Child.	Single Male	Father w/ Child
Irish	106	34%	26%	8%	5%	27%	1%	0
Italian	70	64%	23%	4%	0	4%	0	4%
German.	10	20%	20%	30%	30%	0	0	0
Pol/Russ	14	64%	29%	7%	0	0	0	0
American	7	43%	14%	14%	0	29%	0	0
British	5	60%	0	0	20%	0	0	20%
Chinese	1	0	0	0	0	0	100%	0
Other	21	52%	10%	19%	.0	19%	0	0
Unknown	2	50%	0	0	0	50%	0	0
Total	236	47%	22%	8%	3%	18%	1%	2%

4.0 Occupations

Table 14.

Occupations of Block 160 Male Residents by Ethnicity in 1855

Group		Laborers	Trades	Service	Stores	Clarks	Peddler	Prof.	Other
Irish	150	72	8	3	22	3	0	11	269
German	2	53	1	6	11	0	0	3	76
English	4	14	0	0	1	0	0	2	21
Pol-Russ Jews	2	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	16
American	0	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	11
Italian	.0	2	0	0	.0	0	0	8	10
Scottish	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
French	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
African	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Canadian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belgian	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dutch	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Total	162 (39%)	171 (41%)	10 (2%)	10 (2%)	36 (9%)	3 (1%)	1 (<1%)	26 (6%)	419

Notes

Laborers also include parters, cartmen, sailors, gashitters, and boatmen
Service includes government workers, conductors, waiters, boardinghouse keepers, and servants

Table 15.Occupations of Block 160 Female Residents by Ethnicity in 1855

Group	Garm.	Servant	Loundry	Store	Teacher	Cook	Othr.	Total	% Employed
Irish	33	24	18	2	2	0	5	84	27%
German	1	9	0	0	0	0	1	11	26%
English	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	32%
American	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	22%
Pol-Russ Jews	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	13%
African	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	50%
French	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	18	50%
Scottish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25%
Total	41 (37%)	34 (31%)	19 (17%)	3 (3%)	4 (4%)	(1%)	8 (7%)	110	24%

^{* %} Employed = percent of all women over 17 with a listed occupation

 Table 16.

 Percent of Workers Employed in Specific Occupations for Block 160 Residents in 1870

Group	Pro	wc	Sir	d	Tr	Mon	tab	Srv	Pdl	Gr	Oir	*
Irish	0	0	5.7	5.7	17.7	8.7	52.8	3.8	4.9	0	0.8	265
Italian	0	0	2.0	0	6.0	0	2.0	0	10.0	78.0	2.0	50
German	0	0	3.4	10.2	69.5	5.1	3.4	5.1	1.7	0	1.7	59
Pol-Russ	0	0	25.0	16.7	58,3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
American	23.1	0	7.7	30.8	23.1	0	0	15.4	0	0	0	13
British	0	0	0	0	80.0	0	0	20.0	0	0	0	5
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	95.6	0	0	0	4.4	0	23
French	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Swedish	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	1
Other	0	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	3
Total	0.7	0	5.3	6.9	24.3	11.1	33.3	3.7	4.4	9.3	0.9	432

Key

Pro = Professionals	WC= White Collar	St = Stores	CI = Clerks
Tr = Trades	Man = Manufacturing	Lab = Laborer	Srv = Service Industry
Pdl = Peddler	Gr = Grinder & Beggars	Otr = Other	# = Number of Working Adults

Table 17.

Percent of Male Workers Employed in Specific Occupations for Block 160 Residents in 1880

Group	Pro	WC	SIO	SiW	d	Tr	Mon	Lab	Srv	Pdl	Gr	Otr	ff
Irish	0.6	1.2	3.5	6.4	3.5	15.7	9.9	35.5	0.6	11.6	0	11.6	172
Italian	0	0.9	0	5.5	0	8.3	11.0	19.3	12.8	31.2	6.4	4.6	109
German	5.9	0	11.8	5.9	0	17.7	23.5	5.9	5.9	11.8	0	11.8	17
Pol-Russ	0	0	24.0	8.0	8.0	48.0	4.0	0	0	4.0	0	4.0	25
American	5.0	10.0	0	0	10.0	10.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	0	5.0	20
British	0	5.3	0	5.3	0	36.8	15.8	0	5.3	21.1	0	10.6	19
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	3
Cuban	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hungarian	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other	0	0	22.2	0	0	11.1	22.2	22.2	11.1	0	0	11.1	9
Total	0.8	1.6	4.2	5.5	2.6	16.1	13.2	23.5	5.5	16.6	1.8	8.4	379

Key

Pro = Professionals
CI = Clerks
Srv = Service Industry
= Number of Working Men

WC= White Collar Tr = Trades Pdl = Peddler SiO = Store Owner Man = Manufacturing Gr = Grinder & Beggars

StW = Store Worker Lab = Laborer Otr = Other

 Table 18.

 Percent of Female Workers Employed in Specific Occupations for Block 160 Residents in 1880

Group	Gar	Sev	Ldy	SAV	SiO	Tch	Rog	Man	Pdl	Beg	Offi	*
Irish	2.4	12.0	3.6	19.3	2.4	0	20.5	27.7	3.6	1.2	7.2	83
Italian	4.6	0	0	9.1	0	0	4.6	54.6	22.7	0	4.6	22
German	37.5	37.5	12.5	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Russ-Pol	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
American	25.0	0	0	25.0	0	25.0	0	0	0	0	25.0	4
British	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	0	0	33.3	3
Mexican	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	25.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	0	25.0	4
Total	10.1	11.6	3.1	14.7	2.3	0.8	14.0	27.9	7.0	0.8	7.8	129

Key

Gar = Garment Industry StO = Store Owner Pdl = Peddler Srv = Servant Tch = Teacher Ldy = Laundry Rag = Rags Oth = Other StW = Store worker Man = Manufacturing

Pdl = Peddler Beg = Beggar/Organ Grinder # = Total Number of Working Women

Table 19.

Percent of Households below Poverty Levels by Street in 1855

1	*	# of Households								
	Park St.	94	42%	21%						
	#484-502 Pearl	38	47%	18%						
	#464-482 Pearl	100	41%	15%						
	Chatham St.	3	0	0						
	#2-14 Baxter	29	31%	3%						
	#16-26 Baxter	31	32%	10%						

Methods

To examine the wealth of the inhabitants of Block 160, the percentage of households with an income below the estimated budget of the average working adult male was calculated. This budget, which was produced by the New York Times in 1853 to help workers budget their finances, estimated that it took a yearly income of \$600 for a family of four to live "moderately" (Groneman 1973:90–91). The mayor of New York City commented that living on this amount would require "very tight squeezing" (Groneman 1973:90–91). To live on \$600 per year, a family needed \$12.50 per month for each family member.

To calculate the percentage of households within Block 160 below this income level, the approximate monthly income of each family was computed and divided by the number of family members (boarders were not counted as family members). Wages are based on the average monthly wage from local industries as recorded in the 1855 state census and average monthly or daily wages for various occupations during the 1850s as published in secondary sources (e.g., Groneman 1973; U.S. Department of Commerce 1975; Stansell 1987; Stott 1990; Scherzer 1992). When necessary, daily wages were converted into monthly wages by multiplying by 26 (the usual number of working days per month). Note that this calculation assumes constant employment. For unskilled laborers and some artisans, constant employment was not the norm; thus, this calculation probably inflates many workers' incomes. It is unknown if individuals inhabiting Block 160 were paid lower or higher than these averages; therefore, the assigned salary is an estimate of actual wages earned. Weekly income from boarders was estimated at \$3, which was the estimated cost of a working-class boardinghouse in the mid-nineteenth century (Scherzer 1992:101; Ernst 1994:37). For other workers, such as shopkeepers, professionals, and clerks, average monthly wages were not available. Although some of the problems with assigning this number will be discussed below, the lack of data on boarders' rents from Five Points makes a more accurate estimate difficult.

As these estimated monthly incomes are based on averages, there are several inaccuracies which cannot be controlled. Three inaccuracies could lead to underestimating the monthly income. First, the 1855 census probably under reported work by those who were not heads of households. Few wives, grandparents, or children are listed as having jobs, but contemporary accounts stress the importance of each member's contributions to the household's economy. Women cleaned houses, took in sewing, and acted as midwives, while children sold newspapers, ran errands, and collected scrap. Because of the difficulty in calculating money earned from these tasks, it cannot be included in the estimated monthly income. Nevertheless, given the poor earning potential of female and child workers, in most cases this income would not have equaled the lowest paid male wage. Second, it is not possible to include illegal income. Contemporary observers noted that Five Points was a center for underground drinking establishments, gambling dens, prostitutes, and thieves. As there is no means to identify entrepreneurs in illegal activity or to estimate their income, this income cannot be included in earnings. Third, the 1855 census only lists family members living in the visited household. Therefore, family members who were employed as domestic servants and lived in other households may not have been recorded. Many of these individuals contributed some of their wages toward their families' living expenses, but these families and the amount contributed cannot be determined.

These three inaccuracies, which could underestimate a family's monthly income, are balanced by two more common factors which tend to overestimate the monthly income. First, the average monthly wage assumes steady employment, but this was rare for laborers and garment-trade workers in the 1850s. Employment varied from year to year and season to season, even for those with steady employers. Second, as noted above, the monthly income from a boarder was estimated at \$12. This figure is the estimated price for a working-class boardinghouse in mid-nineteenth-century New York (Scherzer 1992:101; Ernst 1994:37). Yet, as the Five Points area had a reputation as an undesirable place to live, rents on Block 160 were possibly much lower. Furthermore, many boarders may have been relatives, friends, or apprentices and may not have paid cash for their room and board. Also, counting all of the \$12 as income ignores the costs needed to feed and house the boarder. Although each of these points suggests that the estimated income per boarder may be inflated, there is no way of knowing which of these factors applied to which household. Therefore, the figure of \$12 a month is the most accurate available estimated income.

Although the methods for obtaining a family's estimated monthly income used in this study contain shortcomings, they nevertheless provide a rough measure of whether or not a family is above or below the
New York Times's estimated working-class family income. Using the methods outlined above, estimated
monthly incomes could be determined for 201 of the 295 surveyed households in Block 160. As many of
the households for which incomes could not be determined contained store owners and higher-paid
workers, they cannot be discounted from the sample. Therefore, in all calculations of percentage of
households under the estimated income for a working-class family, households with unknown incomes
will be counted as being above the minimum income. Thus, the percentage of households below the
estimated income for a working-class family is the minimum number below this income.

5.0 Overcrowding

Table 20.

Cubic Feet per Inhabitant for Buildings on Block 160 in 1855, 1870, and 1880

Address	W of People 1855	Ft' per Person 1855	# of People 1870	Ft' per Person 1870	# of People 1880	Ft' per Person 1880	# of People 1890	Person 1890
2 Baxter	22	427	17	540	9	1020	x	x
4 Baxter	18	521	14	708	18	551	x	x
6 Baxter	23	503	3	3749	51	468	39	612
8 Baxter	26	534	8	1698	13	1546	20	1005
10 Baxter	9	794	12	593	x	x	17	419
12 Baxter	x	x	26	503	21	623	×	x
12 1/2 Baxter	x	x	8	990	×	x	11	720
14 Baxter	x	x	131	362	78	1366	67	1591
16 Baxter	55	637	45	746	83	708	128	459
18 Baxter	22	603	50	251	8	7731	138	698
20 Baxter	x	x	72	199	21	1921	48	840
22 Baxter	14	679	26	247	15	428	33	195
53 Park	25	1918	x	×	28	795	×	×
55 Park	18	493	57	153	34	711	23	1051
57 Park	16	650	27	367	12	2170	×	X
51 Park	x	x	X	x	85	173	x	X
57 Park	29	243	31	575	30	575	34	508
59 Park	19	370	38	454	26	664	33	523
498 Pearl	x	x	56	432	×	x	x	x
196 Pearl	54	834	49	725	68	523	35	1015
494 Pearl	52	412	44	479	27	781	15	1406
192 Pearl	7	2091	9	1590	13	1101	20	716
490 Pearl	12	2112	22	839	28	659	23	802
188 Pearl	30	857	45	694	36	868	13	2404
486 Pearl	50	952	51	869	41	1081	10	4433
184 Pearl	x	x	11	3505	11	3505	120	321
482 Pearl	x	x	15	1200	5	3599	10	1799
480 Pearl	17	1056	2	9371	17	1103	x	x
478 Pearl	48	650	69	432	60	330	X	x
476 Pearl	137	216	154	185	x	×	x	×
174 Pearl	24	1572	22	1631	157	285	58	771
472 Pearl	211	321	100	643	99	650	75	858
470 Pearl	10	3945	22	1128	24	1466	22	1600
468 Pearl	×	X	2	11219	40	561	19	1181
466 Pearl	7	6410	8	2126	21	810	x	X
Baxter Street	189	578	412	452	317	1104	501	733
Park Street	107	760	153	351	215	566	90	632
Pearl Street	659	680	681	715	647	686	420	924
Entire Block	955	669	1246	584	1179	777	1011	805

Methods

The figures for cubic feet per person for Block 160 were calculated by dividing the buildings' interior space (height by width minus two feet to account for exterior walls by length minus two feet) and dividing by the number of occupants. Annual tax assessment records provided the buildings' exterior dimensions and the number of stories. As the actual heights of the stories for each house are unknown, they were all estimated at 10 feet, the height of many nineteenth-century tenement houses, including New York's Gotham Court. This calculation does not take into account the space lost because of interior walls, floors, stairwells, and, more significantly, first-floor shops and storage; however, a comparison between the results of using this formula and the actual cubic feet per person for 502 Pearl Street, as determined by the Council of Hygiene and Public Health in 1866, shows that this method overestimates the amount of useable space by 15 percent. Therefore, the results of the above-described formula were multiplied by 85 percent to get a more realistic estimate of cubic feet per person.

6.0 Immigration

Table 21.

Median Age at Time of Immigration to New York City and Median Years Spent in New York City
by Ethnic Group for Block 160 Residents in 1855

Group	Sex	Sample Size	Medion Age	Age Range	Median years in NYC
Irish	M	325	21	<1-70	6
	F	360	20	<1-69	6
German	M	85	23	1-60	3
	F	49	21	<1-60	5
English	M	29	17	<1-57	5
	F	28	19.5	3-62	5.5
Pol-Rus Jews	M	21	29	2-48	5
	F	11	21	<1-44	3
Italian	M	12	33	5-53	4
	F	5	25	5-39	2
Scottish	M	8	20	1-44	1.5
	F	4	21.5	17-43	12.5
Canadian	M	4	8	5-35	2
	F	4	14	3-29	3.5
French	M	5	27	22-49	1
	F	1	19	19	22
Dutch	M	2	20	8-32	1
	F	3	4	2-39	1
Belgian	M	1	47	47	1

Data are from the 1855 New York State census

7.0 Literacy

Table 22.
Literacy by Ethnic Group and Gender for Block 160 Residents in 1855

Group	Sex	Sample Size	Literate	Reading Only	filiterate
Irish	M	230	163 (71%)	11 (5%)	56 (24%)
	F	272	113 (42%)	29 (11%)	130 (48%)
German	M	59	53 (90%)	1 (2%)	5 (8%)
	F	35	20 (57%)	0	15 (43%)
English	M	14	12 (86%)	0	2 (14%)
	F	18	12 (67%)	1 (6%)	5 (28%)
American	M	15	15 (100%)	0	0
	F	15	15 (100%)	0	0
Italian	M	11	2 (18%)	0	9 (82%)
	F	4	0	0	4 (100%)
Pol-Rus Jews	M	14	5 (36%)	1 (7%)	8 (57%)
	F	6	0	0	6 (100%)
Scottish	M	6	6 (100%)	0	0
	F	4	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	0
French	M	5	5 (100%)	0.	0
	F	1	1 (100%)	0	0
African	M	2	2 (100%)	0	0
	F	2	2 (100%)	0	0
Canadian	M	1	1 (100%)	0	0
	F	2	2 (100%)	0	0
Dutch	M	1	1 (100%)	0	0
	F	1	1 (100%)	0	0
Belgian	M	1	1 (100%)	0	0
Total	М	359	266 (74%)	13 (4%)	80 (22%)
	F	360	169 (47%)	31 (9%)	160 (44%)

In the 1855 census, literacy was recorded for everyone over the age of 21. It is possible that the census taker underestimated the literacy rate among the non-English speaking foreigners. The instructions to census takers from 1865 (the instructions from 1855 could not be located) state: "If the person can read and write a foreign language, he is to be considered able to read and write" (Secretary of the State of New York 1865:21). Yet, because of the high percentage of illiterate foreigners, one must wonder if this instruction was followed in 1855. It is especially suspect because so many of the Russian and Polish Jewish males, who supposedly could read Hebrew, were listed as illiterate.

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Site Analysis

Existent Site

The Five Points is comprised of the connection of Worth, Park, and Baxter Street, located in Lower Manhattan of New York City. The site occupies the eastern two-thirds of Block 160, located in the five points of the lower Manhattan. The site was covered by a parking lot until 1991, when an excavation found a complex of tightly packed tenement foundations, cellar floors, and courtyards that were lying beneath the concrete.(Yamin, c1.1 v1) There were 50 archaeological features between the foundation

walls and under the floors of those 50, 22 were excavated producing nearly a million artifacts.







Program

Using the ruins that are provided make a museum and exhibition space to highlight the neighborhood of the 17th century. The program needs to incorporate the found condition of the site, materials artifacts found on the site, materials written about the site, and information regarding the cultures of that era.

Quantitative Summary

Ruins 2,6737 sq.ft

Display Cases x 2 18 sq.ft

Lecture room | Viewing room 1,306 sq.ft

Director's Office 612 sq.ft

Employee room 604 sq.ft

Bathroom 408 sq.ft

Mechanical room 1,236 sq.ft

Work room with Service elevator 736 sq.ft

Underground, climate controlled storage room 3,085 sq.ft

Total square footage for allocation of spaces 34,724 sq.ft

Miscellaneous spaces, 15 % of total square footage 5,208 sq.ft

Net square footage of building 39,932 sq.ft

Parking 12,210 sq.ft

Space Detail Summaries

Ruins:

Purpose | Function

-This space is meant to be a public space.

-This space is meant to convey most of the project.

-This space is meant to function as a museum itself.

-This area is meant to allow for the reason for the building to come to life.

Activities

-A series of catwalks are overlaid,

floating above the ruins to allow the visitors opportunity to view the archaeological dig below.

Qualitative Considerations

-This area above the ruins needs to open to allow for the visitor to be able to focus on the dig below.

Structural Systems

-The catwalk must not touch the ruins,

to preserve them. So in turn the catwalk is to be suspended from the structural trusses above.

Behavioral Considerations

-There needs to be a retaining wall surrounding the ruins to make to floor above safe.

Display Cases:

Quantities Required

-12 cases that are 4'6"x 4'

Purpose | Function

-This space is meant to be a public space.

-These spaces are meant to enhance the primary function of the overall program.

-These cases are meant to provide additional information associated with the ruins.

-These cases are going to display the materials allocated in the archaeological dig.

Qualitative Considerations

-Cases will have to be climate controlled in order to preserve the condition of the materials.

-This climate controlled will have to have a light control also to make sure the materials do not fade.

Lecture room | Viewing room:

Quantities Requires

-Max of 20 occupants

-1 space of this type

Purpose | Function

-This space is meant to be a connection between public and private.

-This space is meant to provide a place for additional learning about the materials of that time.

-This place has a connection to the ruins and display cases but it is more invisible, because there will be no physical connection within the building.

Activities

-A lecture room with the capacity foe 20 occupants.

-A space to allow visitors, with permission of the directors, to have a closer view of artifacts and documents.

Qualitative Considerations

-This area must have climate controlled for the preservation of the materials.

Equipment | Furnishings

-Viewing table 10'x3'

-Seats 20x 1'6"x1'x6"x3'

-Display board for presentations

Director's Office:

Purpose | Function

-This space is meant to be a private one.

-This space is meant to facilitate the day to day activities of the entire building.

Equipment | Furnishings

-One desk 4'x2'

-Seats 3x 1'6"x1'x6"x3'

-File cabinet 3x 1'x2'x6'

Employee room:

Purpose | Function

-This space is meant to be a private space.

Activities

-This space is dedicated to an employee break room and cafeteria.

Equipment | Furnishings

-Round, wood tables 3x 6' dia.

-Seats 15x 1'6"x1'x6"x3'

-Refrigerator

-Microwave

-Lockers

Underground Storage room:

Purpose | Function

-This space is meant to be a private space.

-This space is meant to provide a safe location to store materials when they are not being displayed.

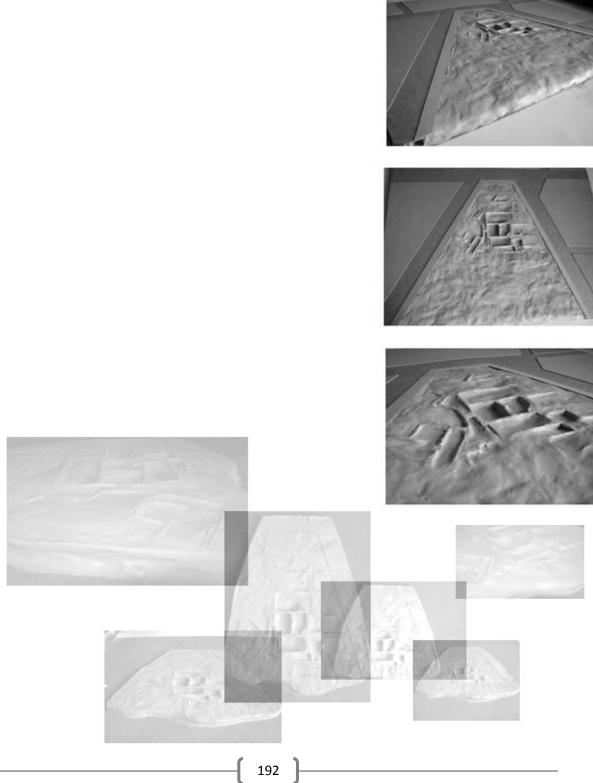
Activities

-Storage room, minimal activity allowed, just moving of materials.

Mechanical | Electrical systems

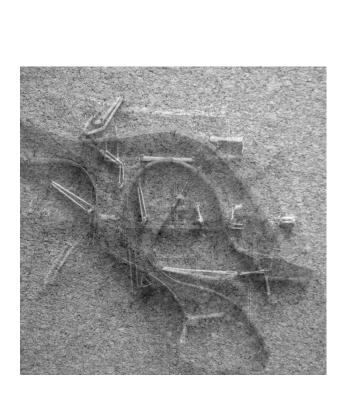
-Space must be climate controlled for the preservation of materials.

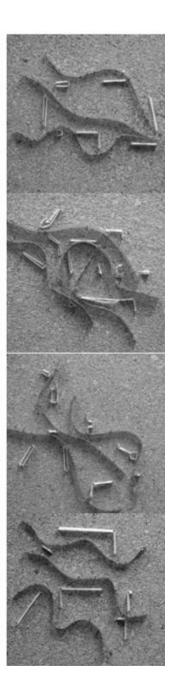
Site Models



Movement Models

These models were used to help see how one could move through the ruins.

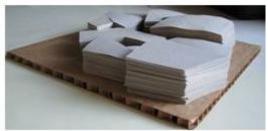




Conceptual Models

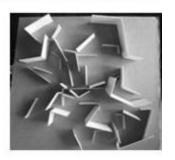


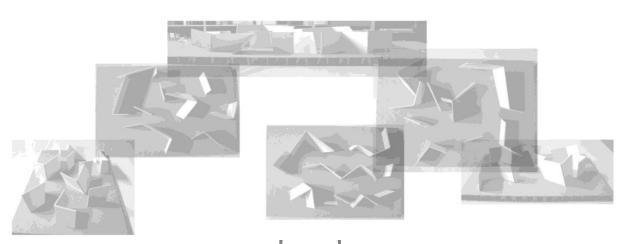


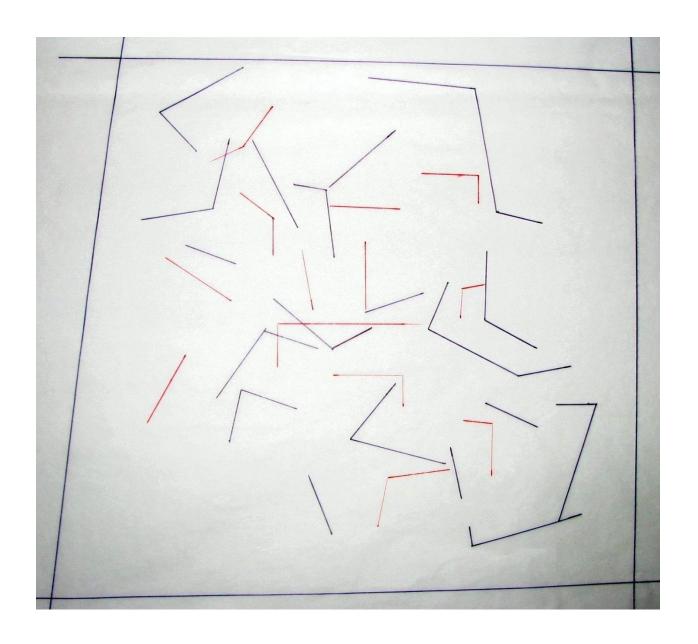


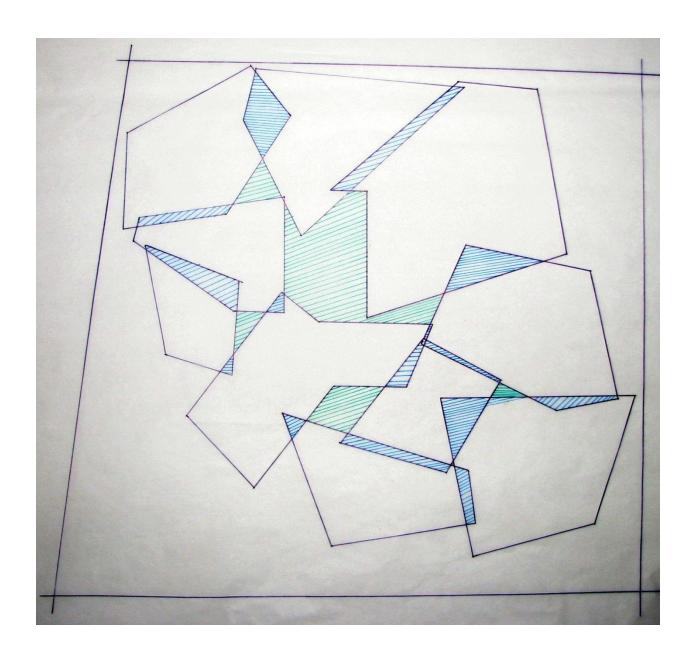


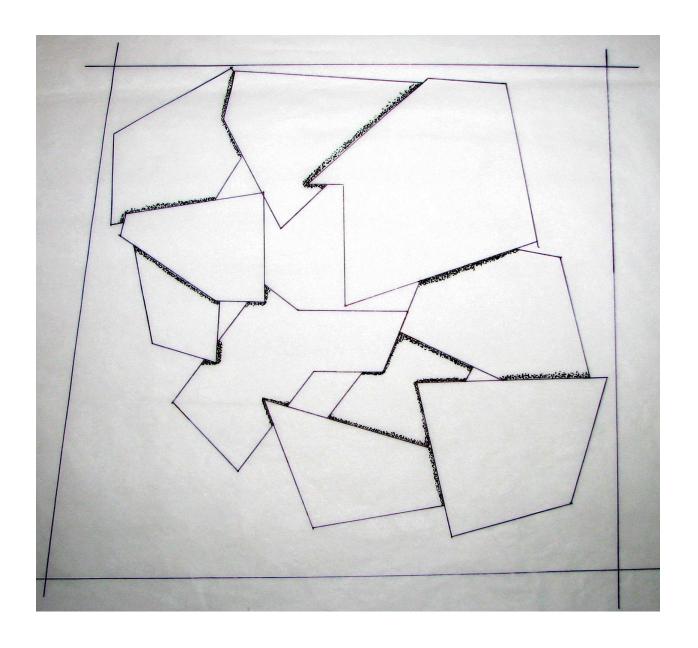


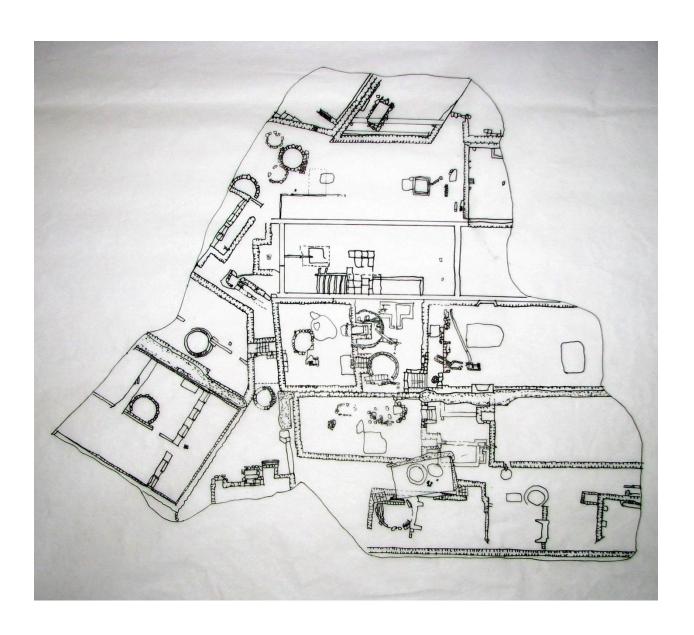




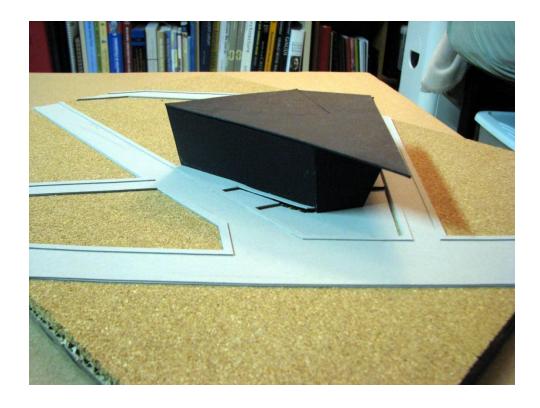




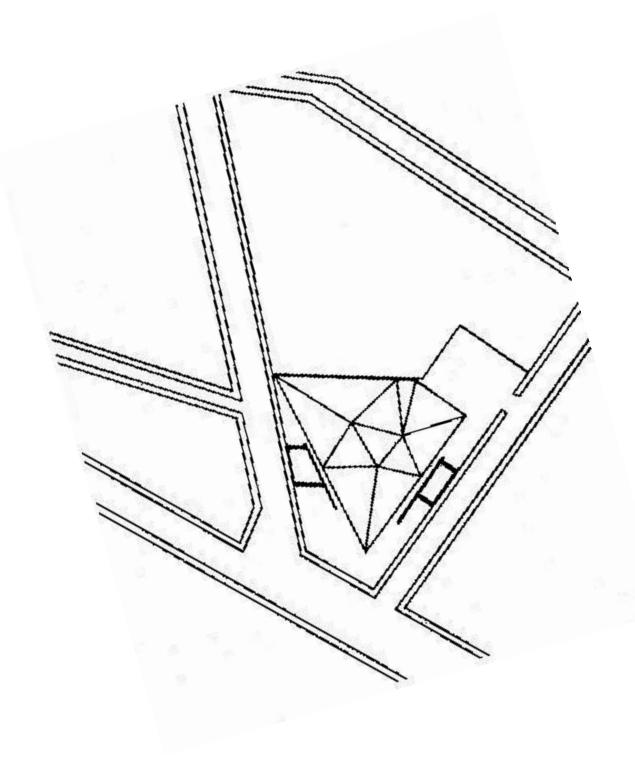




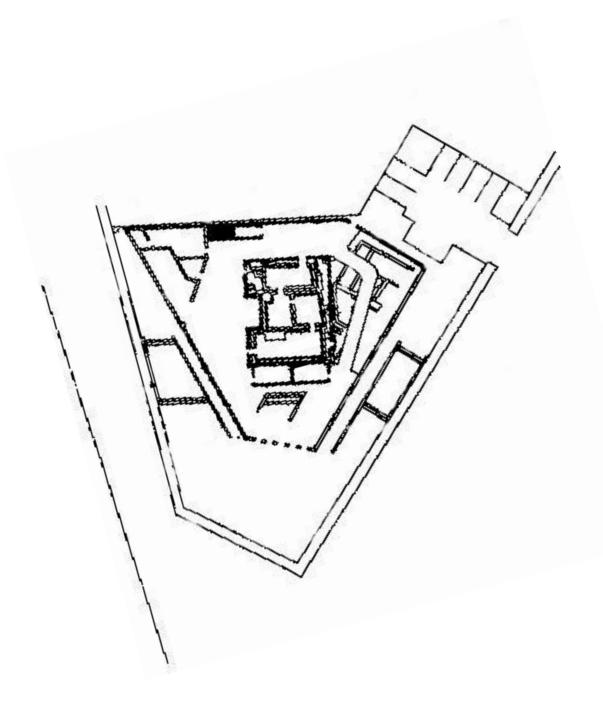




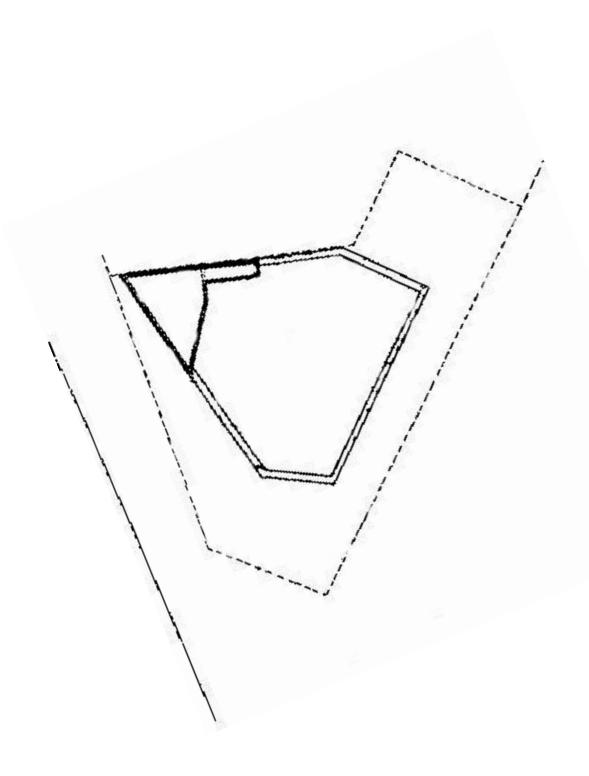
Drawing – Site Plan



Drawing – Floor Plan



Drawing – Lower level Plan

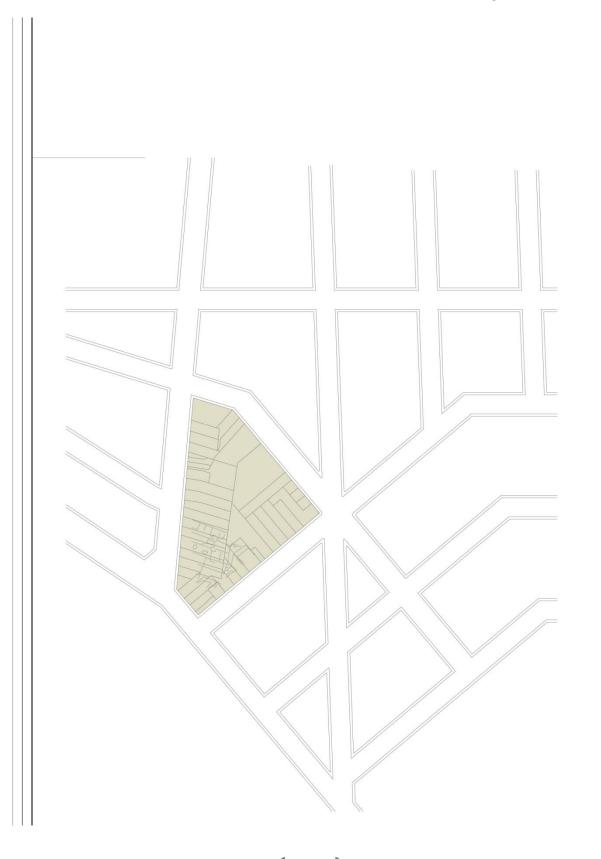


For the final design I choose to go back to the history. I first started to think about how the site should be laid out. I then noticed how the actual streets had changed from the historical ones, so in turn I decided to have the main walk line up with the historical street that had once been there. In order to find the shape of the building I looked at the historical lot lines and project them in 10 feet to get the perimeter of the building and site. After the perimeter was found I choose to make a catwalk that hovered over the ruins to make them an exhibition of their own. The path of the catwalk was developed by a series of movement studied that had been down earlier. With the main exhibition chosen the next hurdle was to deal with the structure for this I went back to history. Yet again the lot lines came into play each one of the trusses line up with the lot lies below making the building in a way be a replica for the past using materials and technologies of today.

The structure itself is a series of steel trusses that connect to a main girder that runs down the length of the building. The walls are made of concrete and glass. For added protection a retaining wall was designed to protect the ruins for outside forces. The catwalk is suspended from cables that connect to the trusses above. The main goal of the structure was to make it as minimally invasive on the ruins as possible. By making the catwalk be suspended there was no need to cut into the ruins below.

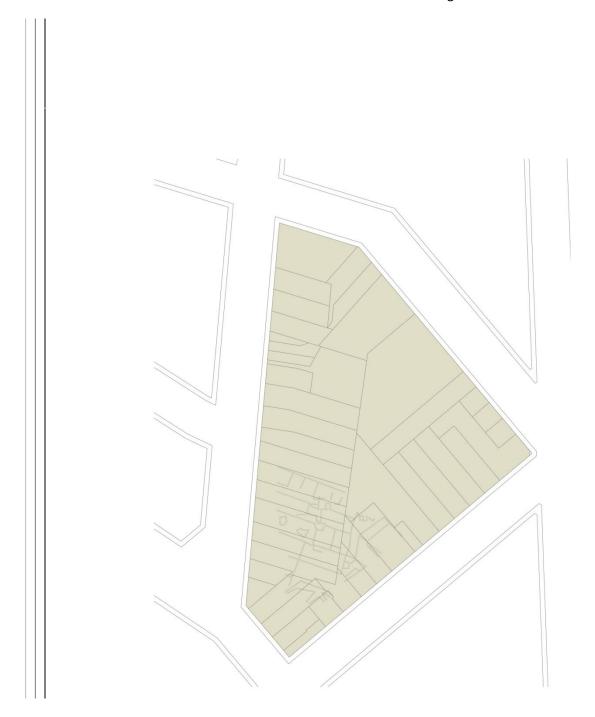
Not only did the structure follow the historical lot lines so did all the interior walls. The interior spaces are meant to be a secondary function to the space. By trying to keep the building open I wanted to make the main focus on the ruins below.

Drawing – Historical Site Plan

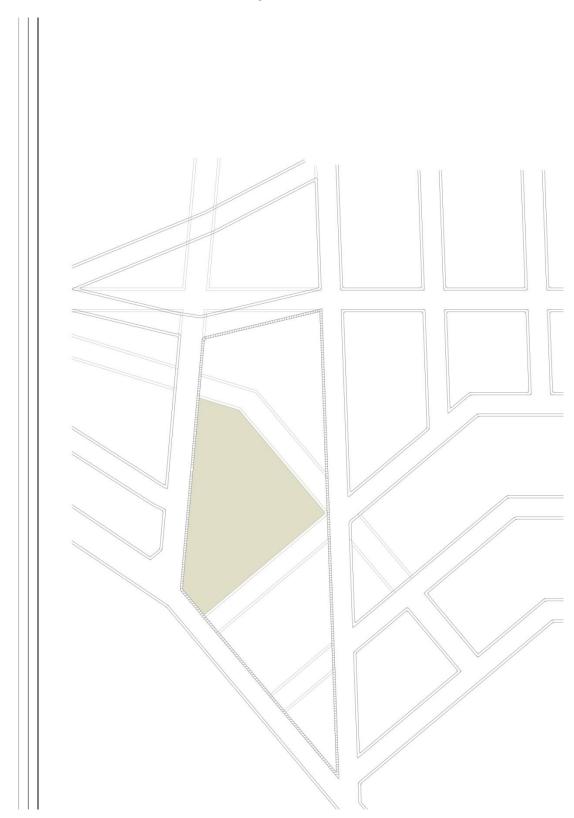


Final Design

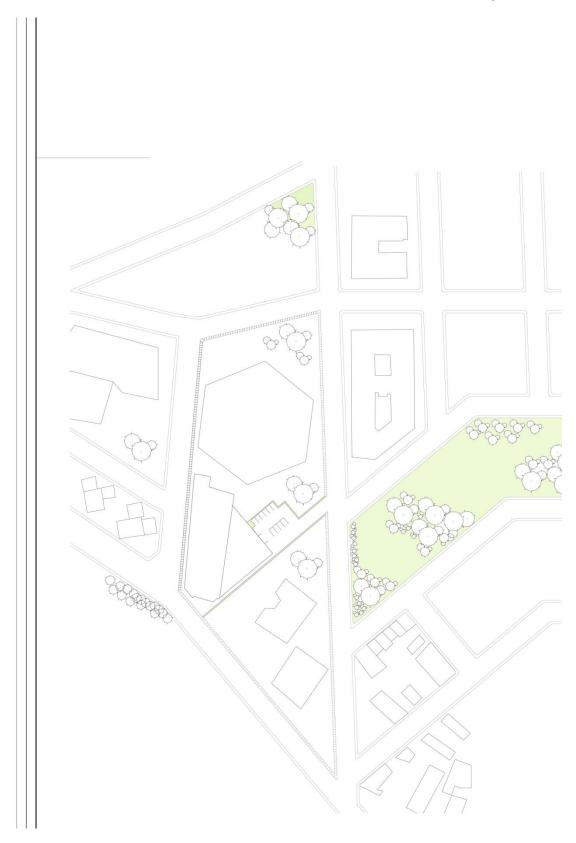
Drawing – Historical Lot line



Drawing – Combination of Historical Site Plan and Site Plan



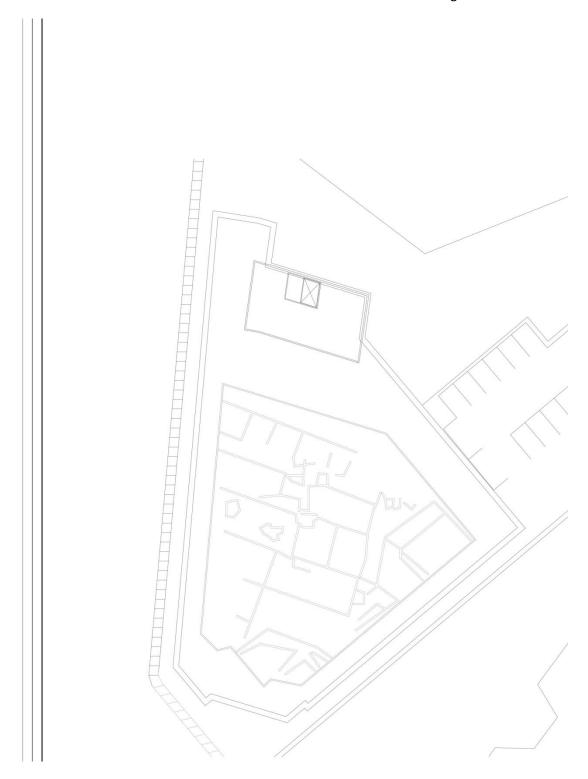
Drawing – Site Plan



Drawing – Floor Plan



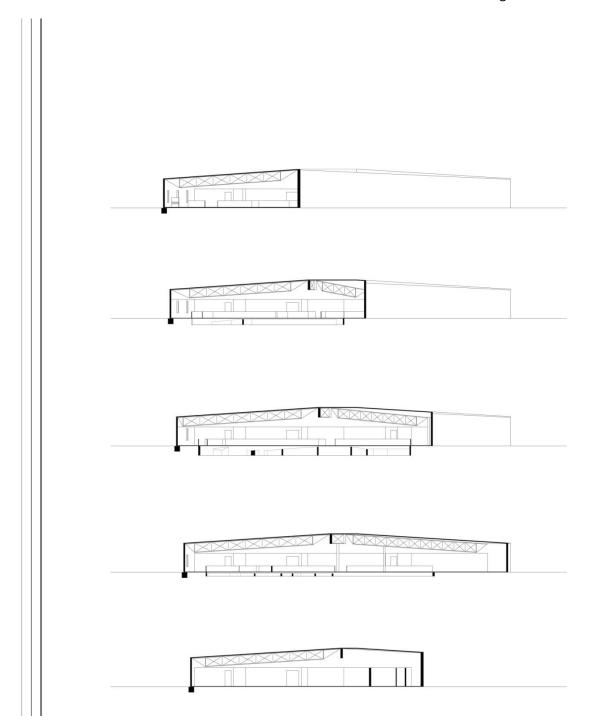
Drawing – Lower level Plan



Drawing – Structural Plan

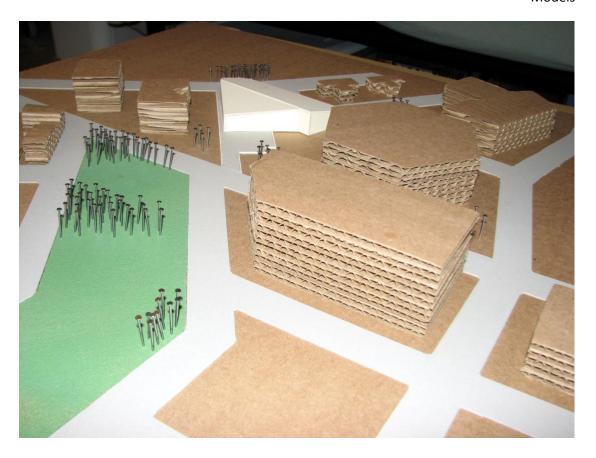


Drawing - Sections

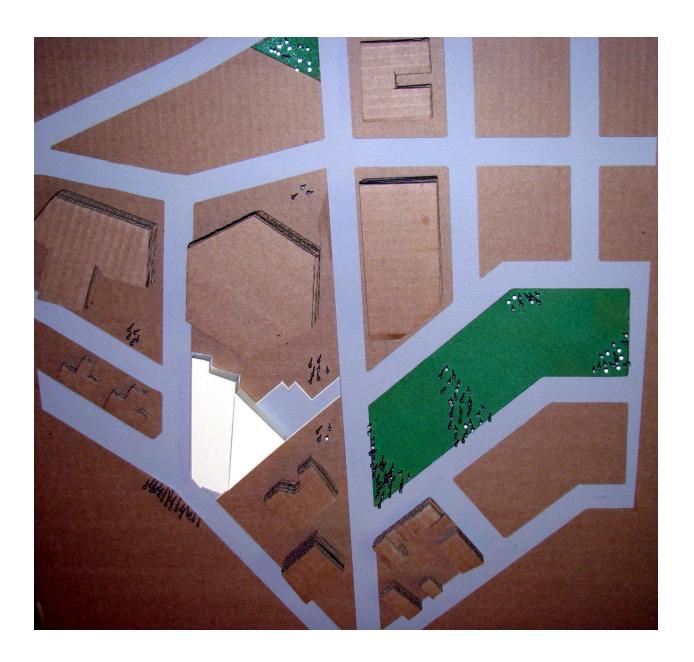




















Conclusion

In order to find that connection to the past one must first research the history. With proper research of the history the possibilities of the future are endless. For this project to be feasible one must be able to allow them to be immersed into the past but also allow themselves to look into the future. For this entire project I had to become part of the Five Points I had to live there in my mind. I became an Irish immigrant of the 17th century. After choosing to become one in the site I realized that not many people understand what happened to the people of that time. They moved here to get a better life and they were treated like vermin and yet there where the people that made it possible for life to continue. Yes it was also an area of ill repute but would it have been that way if they had been given more of a chance.

They did the only thing they could to survive.

Yes this may not seem like a site of huge historical context to some, nut maybe that is the problem people only see things that they want to see. In order to make sure that people are not treated this same way again we as a society must look at everything in the past, not just the areas that we have been told or taught should be important.

To look to the future is the goal but we must not forget about the past.

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